# Bombay Gazette.

**Wednesday, July 22, 1818.**

*Volume 29.)* *(Number 1468.*


## Advertisement.

### Asiatic Journal.

THE Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies. Containing Original Communications, Memoirs, History, Antiquities. and Poetry, Review of Publications, Debates at the East India House, Proceedings at the Colleges, Military and Commercial Intelligence, Appointments, Promotions, Resignations, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Shipping Intelligence, List of Passengers, and Ship Letter Mails, List of Company's Shipping, Notices of Sales, London Markets, Price Currents, Variation of India Exchanges, Company's Securities &c. &c.

London, 31st March, 1818.

## A CARD.

A FEW Copies of the above Work for the month of October 1817, to 31st March 1818: Inclusive, just received per Ship Bombay Merchant, from London, may be had on application at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co's Office, at 2 Rupees per Copy.

Messrs. A. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Public, at this Presidency and Subordinate Stations, that as their Correspondents will continue to send the regular Numbers by every Ship leaving England, such Person as may be willing to become Subscribers to this Interesting Work, will be pleased to send in their names to. Mesrs. A. & Co.

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Bombay, 22d July, 1818.

## LOST.

A SMALL Pointer Puppy, white body and legs, with black ears, whoever may find the same, and will send it to the Secretary's Office shall be handsomely rewarded.

It answers to the name of JUNO, and was first missed on Monday morning.

Bombay, 22d July, 1818.

## FOR SALE
AT THE
## Gazette Office,

Blank Bonds, Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
Price Currents,
Files of the Bombay Gazettes, & Couriers, for 1816-1817.
Bombay Army Lists 1818.
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| | *Rupees.* |
|---|---|
| Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 53, of the Edinburgh Review, - - - - - - | 3 |
| Bain on the Variation. - - - | 3 |

Bombay, 22d July, 1818.

## Bombay Gazette.

*Wednesday, 22d July, 1818.*

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JULY, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lieut. Drummond to be Executive Engineer in the southern Division of Guzerat, Brevet Capt. Nutt with the Poona Subsidiary Force, Lieut. Frederick in the Northern Concan including the Islands of Salsette and Caranjah, and Lieut. Pouget at Malwan.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following General Order issued by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, under date the 9th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Head Quarters, Gorruckpore 9th June* 1818.

The particular service during which certain officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's troops were commissioned as Brigadier Generals, being now at an end, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to recall, from the 30th of the present month of June, the Commission of Brigadier General granted to Colonels William Toone, Richard Frith, John Arnold C. B., Fredrick Hardyman, and Sir Augustus Floyer K. C. B.

Brigadier Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S., Smith C. B., Pritzler, and Watson, being still employed on service, the commissions of those Officers will continue in force until further Orders.

(Signed) J. YOUNG
Sec. Gov. Genl. Mil. Dept.

*Bombay Castle, 10th July* 1818.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

*Hon'ble Company's European Regt.*

Lieut. John F. Osborne to be Quarter master, vice Brough,—Date of appointment, 1st July 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets for Artillery and Infantry, who arrived on the 4th Inst. on board the licenced ship Bombay Merchant, having produced Certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their respective appointments on this Establishment, Messrs. Watkins and Leeson for the artillery are appointed acting Lieut. Fireworkers, until further orders, and those for the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival.

*Artillery.*

F. D. Watkins and J. J. Leeson.

*Infantry.*

C. W. Watkins,—George Clarke,—G. G. Goddard,—A. S. Shortt,—H. Liddell,—J. Liddell and T. Clibborn.

*Bombay Castle, 13th July* 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Superintending Surgeon Benjamin Philips to be second Member of the Medical Board, vice David Carnegie Esq. deceased —Date of appointment 4th July 1818.

*Bombay Castle, 14th July* 1818.

The furlough granted to Lieut. J. B. Seely, Adjutant of the Invalid Bat. on the 9th of Feb. last, is extended to 31st of December next.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Richard Sharpe to act as Surgeon to his Royal Highness Abbas Merza and to his Household at Tabriz, vice Campbell, deceased; and Assistant Surgeon William Hall to succeed Dr. Sharpe at Bushire.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Captain G. A. Knight 4th Regt. N. I. from Nawanaggher.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon G. Gordon, to Sea.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Boye, Commanding to Tannah.
Lieut. S. Robson, E. Regt. to Poonah.
Lieut J. Johnson H. Av. to Serroor.

### NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—July 15th, Portuguese Ship, Princess Charlotte, Commander F. S. Bittancourt, to Macao.

Ditto 16th His M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard Esq. Captain, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto The H. C. Ship Duke of York, Captain A. H. Campbell, to China.

Ditto Ship Melpomene, (Free Trader,) Captain Samuel Maughan, to London.

Ditto Ship Action, Captain John Mackey, to Mauritius.

Ditto Grab Ship Shaw Allum, Captain J. Denham, to the Isle of France.

Ditto American Ship Cicero, Captain Robert Edes, to Boston.

Ditto 17th, Ship Windermere, (Free Trader,) Captain William Corbett, to Liverpool.

Ditto Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to China.

Ditto Ship Alexander Captain William Harris, to Madras and Calcutta.

Ditto 18th, Ship Carron, Captain Andrew Crawford, to England.

Ditto American Ship Isabelle Captain George Dame, to New York.

Ditto 19th, Ship Leda, (Free Trader,) Captain George Lamb, to Liverpool.

Ditto French Ship Engene, Captain Des Brosses, to Bordeaux.

Ditto Ship Friendship, Captain R. Horwood, to China.

Ditto Ship Glenelg, Captain E. Cooper, to China.

Ditto 20th, The H C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieutenant R. Watson, to the Persian Gulph.

*Passenger by Melpomene.*

Mr. Frederick Billamore.

*Passengers by Shaw Allum.*

Mr. A Rolin, Captain Rose 89th Regiment, Mr. F. Perry.

*Passenger by Cicero.*

Mr. C. Brown.

*Passengers by Alexander.*

Mrs. Roberts, Captain B. Rogers.

*Passengers by Carron*

Lieutenant Rich, Mr. Horuby, Mr. Henty, Mr. Horlock.

*Passengers by Leda.*

Captain Rea, one Woman and 2 childrens.

*Passenger by Eugene.*

Mr. Herbault.

*Passengers by Friendship.*

George Gordon Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service, Ensign Mossy Bombay European Regiment.

*Passengers by Glenelg.*

Manesfield Forbes Esq. Mr. Anderson, Captain J. Gover.

### SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Mann, for London.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.
Ship Wellington, Captain Lyons for Liverpool.
Snow Bridget, Captain May, for ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Reynolds, for Ditto.
Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Clarkson, for London.
Brig Fanny, Captain Smith, for Mauritius.

*French.*—Ship L' Achille, Captain Masse for Marselles.
Brig L'Heurense Eugenie, Captain Eyriaud, for Ditto.

### CALCUTTA.
### *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

June 20, Ship *Mary*, J. W. Monteith, from Liverpool 5th January & Milford 4th February.—Ship *Neptune*, J. Rogers, from Bombay 30th April and Madras 14th June.—Port. Ship *Luz*, M. J. Pereira, from Lisbon 11th February.—Brig *Dotterel*, J. W. Fish, from Madras and Coringa.—21, Ship *Jessy*, A. Landell, from Madras 12th June.—24, Ship *Friendship*, G. Wise, from Batavia and last from Penang 1st June.—25, Ship *Euphrates*, P. Mearing, from Bussorah 29th April and Bombay 4th June.—Ship *Perseverance*, A. Brown, from Madras 10th, Masulipatam 17th and Vizagapatam 19th June.—Ship *Wanstead*, W. Young, from London 8th January, Portsmouth 5th February and Madras 9th June.—Amr. Ship *Washington*, G. Abbott, from Batavia 6th May and Sumatra 9th June.

DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.

June 21, American ship *Canton*, J. Ansley, to complete her cargo for Boston.—24, Ship *Eugenia*, W. E. Tyrer, for the Isle of France.—25, Ship *Syren*, T. McDonnell, for China.

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.

Brig *Tweed*, W. Speirs, for China, in a day or two.—Brig *Dolphin*, G. M. Cowcher, for Mauritius and Bourbon.

PUT TO SEA.

June 20, Ships *John Inglis*, *Almorah*.—24, French Ship *Goretti*, *Mary*, *Suchem*.—22, Ship *Maitland*, *Sally*.—23, Ship *Marquis of Hastings*.—24, Ship *Barts*.—25, Ships *Mary*, (*Lusk.*) *Herald*. (Amn.) *Elpina*, (Span).

*Vessels remaining at the following Stations:*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

*Fort William*,
*Larkins*,
*Asia*,
*Marchioness of Hastings*, on her way to Budge-Budge.
*Triumph* gone down,
*Ruby* shifting cargo,
*Perseverance* coming to Town,
*Wanstead*, *Washington* } passed up.

KEDGEREE.

*St. Louis*, *Cannada*, *Mary*, (*Wilson*,) } passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

*Shaw Byramgore*, remains.

SAUGOR.

*Lord Eldon*, out. bound remains.

### MADRAS.
### *Shipping Intelligence.*

ARRIVALS.—June 26th, Ship Isabella, Captain F. Brignall, from Covelong 26th June.—27th, Ship Norfolk, Captain L. O. Edwards, from London 5th February, Teneriffe, and Cape of Good Hope 13th May.—30th, Brig Helen, Capt. G. Mackintosh, from Padang 1st June.—July 2d, American Ship Frances, Captain Samuel Swift, from Fayal 26th March.

DEPARTURES.—June 25th, H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, on a Cruize.—28th, Ship Medway, Captain B. Wight, for Calcutta.—do. Ship Eliza, Captain C. Cornish, for Covelong.—July 3d, Ship Isabella, Captain F. Brignall, for Calcutta.

### Bombay Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th July, by the Revd. N. Wade Senior Minister, Lieut. Edward Pratt, of the H. Company's Marine, to Miss Margaret Sheals.

DEATH.—At Colabah, On the 20th July, Henry Richard, Son of Henry John Grubb Lieut. H. C. Marine.

### Bengal Marriages, Births and Deaths

### MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, Mr. John Compton, to Mrs. E. Dumbleton of Howrah.

At Coobariah, on the 24th June, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, at the house of J. A. Savi, Esq. Lieut. Holmes, to Margaret eldest Daughter of the late to H. Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Bengal Establishment.

At Meerut, on the 1st instant, Mr. Edward Parsons, Conductor of Ordnance, to Miss Mary Voysey.

At Lisbon in January last, Dominick Joyce, Esq. to Miss Peters, Daughter of Christian Daniel Peters, Esq.

### *BIRTHS.*

Yesterday morning, the Lady of George Tyler, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On Monday last, Mrs. Samuel Greenway, of a still born Child.

At Dhee Serampore, on Friday, the 19th instant, Mrs. Anna Rosa of a Son.

At Maldah, on the 13th of June, the Lady of Norman MacLeod, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Benares, on the 13th instant, the Lady of William Cowell, Esq. of a Son.

At Mirzapore on the 15th instant, the Lady of Major Henry Manley, of the 8th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

### *DEATHS.*

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, at his house in Durrumtullah, the Lady of A. Napier, Esq. M. D.

On board the Honorable Company's Ship *Ernaad* off Calcutta, on the 19th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. William Babington, of the Royal Navy, and Second Officer of the above Ship,—aged 21 years.

Lately, at the advaneed age of 60, Mrs. Grace Elizabeth, the Foundress of the New Roman Catholic Church at Boifaconnah.

At Chandy, near Malda, on the 3d ultimo, Mrs. John Andrew.

At Isheerah, on the 20th instant, John George Templer, the infant Son of J. W. Templer, Esq. of the Civil Service,—aged 11 months and 20 days.

At Gorruckpore, on the 20th ultimo, Robert Tyrrell, the infant Son of Captain J. Gerrard, 2d Native Infantry,—aged 7 months and 10 days.

At Barrelly, on the 6th instant, William, the Son of Lieutenant Morton, of the Engineers, aged two years and a half.

At Barrelly, Lieut. T. Robison, of the 2d Bat. 3d Light Infantry.

At Aska, Captain Sheen, of the 1st. Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Java, on board the *Edward Strettel*, Mr. George Hodges, fourth son of Mr. Joseph Hodges of this settlement. He was a fine promising young man, and his loss is severely felt by his afflicted parents.

### Madras Births and Death.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary, on the 21st June, the Lady of Captain Daly, H. M. 34th Regiment of a Daughter.

At Madura, on the night of the 20th of June, Mrs. Sarah M'Namara, of a Daughter.

At Punganoor, on the 20th June, the Lady of H. E. Emudie Senker Royl, Esovant Bahadar, Rajah of Punganoor, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 24th June, the Lady of Colonel Webber of a Daughter.

At Poonamallie, on the 2d June, the Lady of Lieut. Cross, Royal Scots, Fort Adjutant of that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. John Cowan, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 43 years, leaving a Widow and 4 Children to deplore his untimely loss.

At Jaulnah, on the 13th May, Lieutenant John Stodart, of the 3d or P. L. I. sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Darwar, on the 17th ultimo, Lieutenant John Robert Machey, H. M. 53d Regiment, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

### Europe Marriages, Births and Deaths

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at St. Mary's, Newington, Henry Pritchard, of Dean-street, Canterbury-square, to Miss Hannah Alsager, of Walworth.

### BIRTHS.

On Tuesday last, in Upper Wimpole-street, the Lady of H. Bernard, Esq. of a daughter.

On Monday last, in Bryanstone-street, the Lady of J. L. Butler, of a son.

On Tuesday last, at Orange-hill, Mrs. James Christie, of a daughter.

### DIED.

Lately, at the Vicarage House, Chatteris, of the croup, Felicia and Caroline Elizabeth, daughters of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield.

On Sunday morning last, in the 74th year of his age, Charles Higden, of Maryland-point, near Stratford, Essex, and of Curriers-hall, London, Esquire; he was an affectionate husband,—a kind friend,—and an indulgent master.

At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, on the 6th instant, in the 84th year of his age, Charles Hamilton, Esquire, of Hamwood, County of Meath, Ireland. He was the surviving son of Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, of Newtown Hamilton, County of Armagh, and brother of the late Baron Hamilton, and of the Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, late Bishop of Ossory.

### ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.

FOR FEBRUARY 1818.

John Daly Williamson, to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. creditors. John William Reel, Baker to James Henry Crawford, Robert Edward Stephenson, Matthew Theodosius, Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes Esquires. Cornet James Patch, H. M. 17th Dragoons, to Samuel Ward Watson, Lieutenant in the same Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Lithgow, to Mr. William King, his Nephew. Lieutenant Archibald Fraser, to Messrs. Shoton Malcolm and Co. creditors. Lieutenants Carey Arnell, and George Brody Midshipman in the H. Co. Marine, to Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Registrar for the time being. Maria

Jacoba Smith, to Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Doctor David White, to Michie Forbes Esq. Executor.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

The attention of Medical men to the snfferings of their fellow creatures was never more imperiously called for than at the present moment, when the rapid strides of the Cholera Morbus from North to South, and its epidemic nature leave no doubt on the minds of unprejudiced men that it must ere long bring to their own homes and to the native population all those horrors, & miseries, which distinguished its career in the Northern Provinces of Hindoostan. Much has been said on the treatment and causes of this dreadful Malady and although the papers published in the Calcutta Press, display great ingenuity and scientific research, the theories therein offered to our observation appear to throw little light on either the remote or proximate causes of the disease, but the practical remarks were of inestimable importance and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that when an Epidemic rages, in a large tract of country, our exertions in a practical point of view are more likely to ensure beneficial results, than when we are guided by Hypothesis. Under this impression, and to point out to the meanest capacity that the means of relief may ever be at hand, I shall briefly enter into a consideration of the different modes of treating a disease, which if allowed to take its own course must generally prove fatal. The instant that the symptoms of vomiting and purging supervene the patients feet must be immersed in hot water or cloths wrung in hot water applied to the feet, loins, and belly, although this may excite a sensation of fainting and increase the vomiting it removes the irritability and spasm of the stomach and bowels, and the exertion of vomiting thereby becomes less painful and anxious. If the symptoms of irritability and spasm be not relieved by the application of hot cloths, no time is to be lost, and the attendants at the first appearance of the disease should have a Glyster of half an ounce of Laudanum (to an adult) and some Congee water ready. It generally happens (if the patients strength be not previously too much exhausted) that the Glyster immediately stops the purging, and if a fomentation of poppy heads is procurable, it should be applied to the belly, it anticipates the effects of the Glyster & relieves the local irritation and spasm, but I have generally found that the antispasmodic powers of the opiate Glyster were manifested in five minutes after its administration. The disease is however so rapid in its progress that in all cases, where there is much purging, and even where the hot bath has allayed pain and irritability, the Glyster as above should certainly be administered, for by putting a stop to one of the most alarming symptoms, we have time to reflect on the most proper way of guiding our subsequent treatment. Should the purging continue after the Glyster (a rare occurrence) it should be repeated and the Laudanum should be increased to ¼ of an ounce. The vomiting not unfrequently is seen to subside, in consequence of the diffusive effects of the Glyster. If however this symptom (at all times dangerous) continues aggravated, 100 drops of Laudanum with 60 drops of the spirits of Hartshorn, should be immediately taken and the fomentation of poppy heads applied directly to the region of the Stomach, and this will rarely fail in stopping this symptom. The draught should in all cases be repeated at an interval of half an hour, should the vomiting not be subdued at first. A copious perspiration after the vomiting and purging have been stopped, indicates a favorable change, justifies you in administering some purgative, without danger of exciting nausea, and may always be considered as critical. The best remedy to give a permanency to the effects of our primary treatment, to prevent a recurrence of the disease, and at the same time to afford a prospect of a passage through the bowels, is Calomel, not less than ten Grains should be taken, and three Grains of opium; of all compounds this is the most soothing and certain in its effects, and if it do not procure stools, it is of little consequence so long as spasm or irritability are absent, for after the repose, and ease experienced from the administration of Calomel & opium in large quantities, we are enabled to give Castor oil, or any other purgative of mild operation, thus cleansing the passages, removing a load of acidulated matter, and confirming the cure. It is proper to mention that the above practice was only put in force in cases of pure Spasmodic Cholera, but in that species of Cholera, which is characterised by inflamatory symptoms, a very different plan of treatment must be pursued. To discriminate therefore between Spasmodic and Phlogistic Cholera, the following simple directions may be considered infallible. Pressure on the abdomen invariably communicates pleasure and relief in Spasmodic Cholera; when the inflammatory diathesis prevails an acute pain is experienced on applying pressure to the abdomen, the tongue is more moist in Spasmodic, than in inflammatory Cholera, there is a tumefaction of the Belly in inflammatory Cholera, and great sensibility to the touch, this sensation even pervades the whole body. In this case, if symptoms of internal inflammation be well marked, if the pulse be small, but very quick, if the tongue be dry and the patient exhibits great nervous excitement, a copious blood letting will be necessary, the quantity taken to be regulated by the state of the pulse, but I think in no case to exceed 30 ounces, because, although prima facie, the symptoms may indicate a large blood letting, it is ten to one, that as an Epidemic, the symptoms of vomiting and purging may increase and add to the debility, excited by such depletion. When the pulse loses its smallness, and acquires, a healthy strength of tone, at the same time that it is much diminished in frequency, we may tye up the arm & treat the disease as a case of Spasmodic Cholera unlesss the inflammatory symptoms recur.

It is my duty to observe, that when a disease becoms Epidemic, it is widely different from individual cases, of the same disease, or when it may be sporadic. In the former cases we find well marked symptoms, and by removal we can avoid the latter, but various are the forms when its Epidemic character is established, & only the most determined and boldest practice will ever be useful. The liberality with which I use opium may strike many as extraordinary if not dangerous. But I can venture to assert, that a person who in rude health, would experience unpleasant symptoms from small doses of Laudanum, will if under the influence of Cholera Morbus, derive the greatest relief from large & repeated doses, 'it is the presence of Spasm and irritability, that excite the action of this narcotic, it soothes morbid irritability, it acts directly on the nervous system, and diminishes that increased suceptibility which exists in Cholera Morbus, but when taken in rude health it produces almost the same effects, which in disease it is intended to counteract. I have several cases now before me in justification of the practice suggested, and I look with confidence to a discerning public, for although professional men are rarely insensible to the duties they owe the public, their exertions will always ensure success, if they are countenanced by men of rank and ability.

MEDICUS SUM.

*Amednuggur 13th July* 1818.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Androphilus, in our next.*

*The Lucubrations of an Indian officer, from Nuggur are inadmissable in their present form.*

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22d JULY, 1818.

The Cholera Morbus, we are concerned to hear has broken out with great violence at Jaulnah and Aurungabad, and the number of fatal cases we regret to say have been numerous. At Vizagapatam, Nelapilly and the greater part of the eastern coast of the Peninsula it has committed dreadful ravages, and as it appears to be characterized by properties, peculiarly epidemic, we are happy to have it in our power, to lay before our readers, many judicious remarks, that have been kindly furnished us, relative to a disease that has been so fatal to the native population in different parts, of India, and it is confidently hoped that should we not possess the means of arresting its progress, that the precautions, taken by the faculty may be such as to ensure at least the most prompt Medical assistance, and for this purpose, we have been requested to suggest, the propriety of erecting Palls, or Sheds, in different parts of the Bazars, and Villages where native assistants, may be always at hand to administer relief. We agree most heartily with our Brother Editor, that more attention to cleanliness among the natives even of the Presidency, is most desirable, and to effect so praise worthy an object, (now become so imperious) with the least possible delay, we doubt not that the Magistrates attentions, and exertions, will be applied to the promotion of that object.

Previous to 1796, the demand for Cotton in England, was about 22 millions of pounds or 28,000 Surat Candies, about half of which was furnished by our own Colonies in the West Indies, the remainder by the United States, and the Brazils. It has gone on gradually increasing since that time, and according to a statement that has been kindly handed to us by a friend, the importation into Great Britain, of this article during the year 1817, has been 132 millions of pounds or 168,000, Surat Candies, about 20,000, only of which has been furnished by Western India.

The Calcutta Exchange, opened, for the transaction of business on the 29th June, we have given the rules & regulations, under the Calcutta head.

Bengal Journals to the 27th June and Madras ones to the 4th of July, have reached us, they contain many interesting articles, particularly strictures, on Doctor Tytlers theory of rice being the primary cause of Cholera, Morbus.

The Bengal papers in speaking of the epidemic, say, Dr. Corbyns practice was adopted at first but without success, and hence doubts are entertained of its infallibility. As to Doctor Tytlers, new rice Theory, if it has not been yet over thrown, we have seen proof positive of its erroneousness. Dr. T. in support of his theory states that all the rice procurable in the provinee of Allahabad, was of the ouse *i. e.* unproductive crops of 1817, & that people who partook of it were always seized with this disease, many of whom died.

That dammaged grain of all kinds is unwholesome not to say deleterious, is too well known to be disputed, yet to ascribe to it such direfull effects is not at all warranted. That in 1816, the whole population of England were necessiated to subsist, for many months on dammaged corn, without any such complaint is an undoubted fact, and that all the rice in the province of Allahabad, might have been so we are willing to allow, but this scourge has now spread itself, into districts were such a cause has not exsisted, and where no such cause has been assigned.

We regret to observe that this disorder is still frequent in Calcutta, many persons that have arrived by sea, have been attacked by it, and carried of in a very few hours,

The opening of the third Session of an Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, was announced in our last number, the trials two only in number commenced and finished on Wednesday, Michael Giles on a charge of larceny was acquitted, and Jugjeewan Soonderjee was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to be twice publicly flogged, and to be imprisoned for six calendar months.

The note of the Duke of Richlieu, to the ministers of the allied powers, a translation of which is given in the last Courier, is certainly a most interesting document, and no doubt, a very true representation of the state of France, the fact however of its now for the first time, appearing in an English dress, seems to throw some little doubt on its authenticity.

Letters from Jaulnah state, that no less then thirty-nine of the Royal Scots, have fallen victims to the Cholera, besides a number of natives.

There have been no arrivals since our last publication, but a long string of departures. We may however now look daily, for arrivals, from all quarters. Among the Free Traders that are expected are the Swallow, Lonack Timandra, Barett, Castle Forbes, and Surat Castle. The Charlotte, from China, the Po, Robarts and Ruby, from Bengal.

The Wellington, will sail in a few days, letters to go by her will be received at the Office of Hormujee Bomonjee. Most of the other Free Traders will sail about the end of the month.

FROM THE LAST COURIER.

It has only lately come to our knowlege, that first Lieutenant Boyce, of the Bombay Marine, who so gallantly defended the Nautilus Cruiser under his command against the unjustifiable attack made on her by the American sloop of war Peacock, has retired from the service, in England. The Honorable Court of Directors, in reward for his meritorious services, have promoted him to the rank of junior Captain, and in consideration of his wounds and sufferings which preclude his advancement in the service, have permitted him to retire on the pension assigned to that rank, viz. £ 135 per annum, with a further pension from the Company of £ 165, and a pension of £ 100 per annum, granted, under the King's Regulations of the 20th June 1812, to a Brevet Capt. on losing an eye or a limb on service.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Surat Castle, Capt. Walker, anchored below the middle, ground late yesterday evening, she left Trincomalie on the 17th June. Passengers, the Reved. Mr. Jeffries, Mrs. Jeffries, Lieutenant Keith, Mr. Walters, and Miss Moore, Trincomalie continued very sickly, the new Frigate was laid up, the only Ships there in commission the Minden and Bacchus.

# Calcutta.

JUNE 27TH.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE.

We have at length the satisfaction to observe, that the Mercantile Community of this great and increasing emporium of commerce have announced, that an Exchange will be opened here on Monday next. The following publication from the Committee appointed for the institutionof this Establishment will shew the terms proposed for regulating the transaction of the place. The rooms engaged for their undertaking, afford spacious accommodation, and the comforts of those who visit them, are well attended to as far as chairs, tables, punkahs, &c. can effect so desirable a purpose.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Measures which have been for some time past in agitation for the Establishment of an EXCHANGE in this City, having been brought to a conclusion, it is determined that the Room lately occupied by MESSRS. GREENWAY AND CO. shall be thrown open on Monday next, the 20th Instant, for the accommodation of the Commercial Community of Calcutta, & those strangers visiting it for the purposes of Trade, all of whom without distinction are here invited freely to resort thither.

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It is presumed, that the very great augmentation of the Trade of this Port, within the last three years, from causes sufficiently obvious, and the great accession in the number of strangers visiting it, the peculiar inconveniences to which they are liable, both from the modes and means of transacting Business here, and in fine, the total change of circumstances now affecting the external commerce of this part of India, render this Institution not only desirable as an object of general utility, but as one of great Public interest and importance.

Besides the benefit which may result from this Establishment in so far as it may be the means of bringing about a more free communication of sentiments and opinions, with regard to Commercial objects, in a place where People in Business so seldom meet otherwise thereby infusing a greater degree of intelligence & activity in transactions, it is intended to appropriate a part of the Rooms exclusively for the exhibition of Samples of Goods, and those having any for Sale, are requested to communicate with the Clerk of the Exchange, who will refer any purchasers offering, to the Proprietors, should they wish to manage their own Business in preference to delegating it to another party.

Public Sales by Auction, will also be held at the Exchange, as often as such may be found necessary, and all Persons wishing to avail themselves of this mode of disposing of their Property, are requested to communicate with the Clerk, and as the object in view is to afford the greatest degree of facility to Business at the smallest possible charge, and without views to any greater emoluments from such Sales than will actually defray expences, the following very low rates of Commission will be levied, it being understood that the parties to whom the Property belongs are to take upon themselves the trouble of receiving the Purchase Money from the Buyers, viz.

1 per Cent, on the first 5000 Rupees and ¼ per Cent. on any excess beyond this Sum—Lots to be put up at an upset price at the descretion of the Proprietor, and no Commission to be charged if no bidding takes place.

Proprietors to determine on the extent of the Lots within certain limits, to be made known by the Clerk and a fixed charge of 2 Rupees on each Lot to be paid on giving directions for a Sale.

These rates will be still further lessened in proportion as the increase of Sales shall render it expedient to levy a smaller charge.

The aggregate Sum proposed to be levied in this manner being only required to be commensurate with the expences of the Rooms, &c.

The mode of effecting Sales of Property by Public Auction, at a small charge is universally adopted in all the considerable Commercial Cities in Europe, and has been found of essential utility. It presumed that it would be productive of great advantages in the disposal of produce of this Country particularly, considering the local usages and circumstances attaching to Private Sales, & parties having such Commodities for disposal are earnestly invited to make trial of it at the Exchange.

All Parties having Property of whatever description for Sale, Ships to Let or Freight, &c. or any Notification to make Public, shall be permitted to have their Advertisements posted up in the Exchange, free of any expence, but no such Notice or Advertisement will be admitted unless affixed by the Clerk, or under his directions, and the same shall bear his Signature at the corner of the paper, with the date of its being posted up.

It will be the object of the Acting Committee for the time being to provide every species of useful Mercantile Intelligences, such as Shipping Reports; Price Currents; News Papers, &c. for the use of those frequenting the Exchange, and they trust their efforts in bringing the whole Plan into effect will eventually be found to have conferred on the Commercial Community at large a great Public benefit.

The Rooms will be open from 8 o'Clock in the Morning, till 6 o'Clock in the Evening, and 'Change hours will be considered as taking place betwixt 9 and 10 o'Clock.

Public Sales will in all cases be held betwixt the Hours of 11 and 1 o'Clock.

As a principal object connected with the Exchange will be the formation of an accurate Price Current, it is earnestly requested that all who may have it in their power will communicate the results of actual Sales and Purchases to the Clerk.

All parties wishing for any further particular information regarding matters connected with the Exchange, or to give directions respecting Sales, &c. are requested to make application to Mr. BRODIE, at the Rooms.

By Order of the Committee,
DAVID BRODIE.
*Clerk to the Calcutta Exchange.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru.*

# Madras

On Wednesday last *His Excellency* the Commander in Chief, paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob, and was received at Chepauk with the usual demonstrations of respect. On Thursday, His Highness returned His Excellency's visit.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 3d of June a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held, at which Mr. Harington presided.

A work entitled Voyages dans l'Amerique et Monumens de l'Amerique, by M. Humbold, was presented to the Society, by Mon. Du Vausel, in the name of the author.

A work on the Comparative Chronology of the Chinese Empire with that of other Nations, by Mr. Morrison, was presented by the College Council, on the part of Government.

The Honorable Mr. Ricketts, who possesses the most curious, rare, and extensive collection of Minerals in India, presented upwards of seventy specimens of different kinds, obtained from various parts of the world. Colonel Mackenzie also presented twenty-eight specimens of Minerals and Rocks from Mysore, and the Coromandel Coast. Several specimens of Orgänic Remains, were sent to the Museum by Mr. Jones, from Raneegunge. Three, of leaves, and stems of plants, and a portion of a large shell, nearly a foot in diameter. These were found in strata covering coal 70 or 80 feet below the surface of the earth.

A letter was read from the Literary Society recently established at Prince of Wales's Island, presenting to the Museum of the Society various implements of war, and agriculture; a complete set of spears for cock fighting; a model of an Acheneese *Prahu*, and a specimen of the tin found on the hills at Penang.

*Madras Gazette, July 4.*

Cornet Smallpage, and a party of the 8th Native Cavalry had been detached in search of Appa Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and last week a report obtained stating that the fugitive had been re-captured. But no authentic information has yet been received on the subject. Captain Heard, in charge of the two Nagpore Ministers had arrived at Jubbulpore, and was relieved by Captain Delamain, who efcorts them with 6 Companies to Allahabad. A Sepoy who went off with the Rajah had been taken, and put in irons. The reward offered by Government for delivering up the person of Appa Saib is said to be two lacks of Rupees, and a Jaghire of 10,000 Rs. per Annum.

The Court of Directors have granted a pension to the widow of the late lamented Governor Petrie, and also a pension of £.100 per annum to the mother of the late Lieutenant Borthwick, who distinguished himself so highly in an affair with the Pindaries.

[*Cal. Govt. Gaz June* 11.

# Ceylon.

## CEYLON GAZETTE,—JUNE 20.

This morning a Detachment marched from Colombo for Kandy consisting of 66 recovered men of the Royal Artillery, the 19th, 73d, and 83d Regts. and 8 of the 1st Ceylon, under the command of Captain Renwick 83d Regt. accompanied by Lieut. Brahan 1st Ceylon, Lieut. Rideout 19th Regt. and Ensign Dwyer 83d Regt.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship *Vittoria*, in these roads on the 17th instant, from England 22d December.

PASSENGERS.—E. Bletterman, Esq. Mrs. Bletterman, Rev. Samuel Lambrick, Rev. Robert Mayor, Mrs. Mary Mayor, Rev. Benjamin Ward, Mrs. Ward, Rev. Joseph Knight, Rev. F. Berenbruck, Mrs. Berenbruck, Rev. H. Baker, Mr. Wm. George, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. M. Shaw, and 3 Servants.

A Ball was given by the Officers of the Garrison on the 18th in honour of the glorious day of Waterloo.

The dancing was kept up after Supper with great spirit till a very late hour.

Our Kandyan intelligence during the last week contains several accounts from various quarters of which we shall give a summary abridgement.

We are happy to state that upon the point of primary importance, the health of the troops, our late reports are favourable: the coolness of the weather and a considerable fall of rain seem to have contributed to a general amendment, and with the exception of ulcers from leech bites and other unavoidable causes, the number of sick continues to diminish. On the 17th, 15 were discharged from the Hospital in Kandy and only 4 admitted.

His Excellency the Governor perseveres in going out every day, and vissbly gains strength by air and exercise.

The Honorable the Resident was returned to Kandy; the 2d Commissioner Mr. Gay still remained in Tumpanaboy, where all was quiet: Captain Swan with his Detachment of the 18th N. I. arrived at Kandy on the 17th instant.

From Saffragam we learn that Lieuts. M'Bean and O'Neil are in pursuit of the Rebels, Lieutenant M'Bean has captured a Headman and about 30 other prisoners; Lieut. O'Neil is with Ecknelligodde

We are sorry to have to communicate an unfortunate accident which happened near Kandy on the 11th inst. Captain Truter was going into Dombera and about 2 P. M. he embarked in the Lewelle Ferry boat, himself, 10 Soldiers, 2 Servants and the Boatmen, in all 14. The river being swelled by the late rains, and the current rapid, Captain Truter took the precaution of making all the men sit down. When they were about the middle of the river, the Boatman, whose hands were sore, accidentally suffered the rattan, by which he was pulling over, to slip from his hold: the Boat immediately was carried down the stream and about 150 yards from the place of crossing, filled and upset: one Private of the 83d and three of the H. C. 15th N. I. were unfortunately drowned, and 10 stand of arms lost. The rest saved themselves by getting upon the boat which luckily struck and remained fast upon a rock about 400 yards lower down: from this perilous situation in the middle of a rapid river with a flood rising they were got safe to the bank, chiefly by the exertions of Privates Butler and Beven of the 19th Regt. and a Cooly.

# English Extracts.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
## HOUSE OF LORDS.
*Monday, Feb.* 23.

Lord HOLLAND presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, praying for an immediate, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

### REPORT OF THESECRET COMMITTEE

The Duke of Montrose presented the Report of the Secret Committee, which, on the motion of the Noble Duke, was read. It was as follows:—

Ordered to Report, That the Committee have proceeded to examine the papers refefred to them.

In execution of this duty they have proceeded, in the first place, to consider such of the said papers as contained information as to the state of those parts of England in which the circumstances detailed in the two reports of the former Committees appear to have arisen.

In the last of those reports, presented to the House on the 12th of June last, it was represented that the period of a general rising, of which the intention and object were stated in the reports, appeared to have been fixed for as early a day as possible after the discussion of an expected motion for Reform in Parliament; that Nottingham appeared to have been intended as the head-quarters, upon which a part of the insurgents were to march in the first instance and that they expected to be joined there, and on their march towards London, by other bodies, with such arms as they might have already provided, or might procure by force from private houses, or from the different depots or barracks of which the attack was proposed. That concurrent information, from many quarters, confirmed the expectation of a general rising about the time above-mentioned but that it was subsequently postponed to the 9th or 10th of June, for which various reasons had been assigned. The report added, tha tthe latest intelligence from those quarters had made it highly probable that the same causes which to that time thwarted the execution of those desperate designs, viz. the vigilance of the government, the great activity and intelligence of the magistrates, the ready assistance afforded under their orders by the regular troops and yeomanry, the prompt and efficient arrangements of the officers intrusted with that service, the knowledge which had from time to time been obtained of the plans of the disaffected, and the consequent arrest and confinement of the leading agitators, would occasion a still further postponement of their atrocious plans.

It now appears that in the night of the 9th of June last, a rising took place in Derbyshire, headed by a person who went for that purpose from Nottingham, and was therefore called "the Nottingham Captain." The insurgents were not formidable for their numbers, but they were actuated by an attrocious spirit. Several of them had fire arms; others had pikes previously prepared for that purpose; and as they advanced towards Nottingham they plundered several houses of arms, and in one instance a murder was committed. They compelled some persons to join them, and endeavoured to compel others by threats of violence, and particularly by the terror of the murder which had been committed; and they proposed to reach Nottingham early in the morning of the 10th of June, and to surprise the military in their barracks; hoping thus to become masters of the town, and to be joined by considerable numbers there, and by a party which they expected would be assembled in Nottingham forest, and which actually did assemble at that place, as after stated. The disposition to plunder, the resistance they met with, and other circumstances, so delayed their march, that they had not arrived near their place of destination at a late hour in the morning; and the country being alarmed, a military force was assembled to oppose them.

The language used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, leaves no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established government and laws; extravagant as those objects were, when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed. In the course of their march, many of their body felt alarmed at the atrocious projects in which they had engaged, which had actually led to a cruel and deliberate murder; they found that their confederates had not arrived to their support, as they had been led to expect; and in the villages through which they passed, a strong indisposition being manifested towards their cause and projects, some of them threw away their pikes and retired, before the military force appeared; and on the first show of that force the rest dispersed, their leaders attempting in vain to rally them; many of them were taken prisoners, and many guns and pikes were seized.

This insurrection, of small importance in itself, is a subject of material consideration, as it was manifestly in consequence of measures detailed in the two Reports above mentioned, and appears to have been a part of the general rising proposed to take effect on the 9th or 10th of June, as stated in the last of these reports.

At the Assizes at Derby, in the month of July following, the grand Jury found bills of indictment for high treason against 46 of the persons charged with having been engaged in this insurrection; and several of those persons having been taken, were arraigned upon the indictment before a special commission issued for that purpose, which sat at Derby in the month of October following. Four of the principal offenders were separately tried and convicted; three of them were executed; and the capital punishment of the fourth was remitted on condition of transportation. The conviction of these four induced 19 of the other persons indicted, whose conduct had been deemed in the next degree most criminal, to withdraw their pleas of not guilty, and to plead guilty to the indictment in hopes of thus avoiding a capital punishment; and the sentence of death on these persons was afterwards remitted, on different conditions. Against all the other persons indicted, who were in custody, the law officers of the Crown declined producing any evidence, and they were accordingly acquitted. The rest of the persons included in the indictment had fled from justice, and have not yet been taken.

The fact of this actual insurrection, first proved to the satisfaction of a most respectable grand jury of the county of Derby, who found the bill of indictment, and afterwards proved in open court, to the satisfaction of the several juries sworn on the four several trials of the persons convicted; proved also by the acknowledgement of the same guilt by those who withdrew their pleas of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the same indictment, and thus submitted themselves to the mercy of the Crown, appears to the committee to have established, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the credit due to the information mentioned in the last report respecting the plan of more extended insurrection, which had previously been corrected, and respecting the postponement of these plans to the 9th or 10th of June.

But this insurrection in Derbyshire was not the only circumstance occurring since the period described in the last of the two reports before mentioned, which demonstrates the correctness of the information on which the committee who made that report proceeded, in representing such a general rising to have been intended, and to

*(Continued after the Poetry)*

# Poetry.

*EPISTLE from an APOTHECARY in Bath, to a SURGEON in London.*

My dear MISTER LANCET, I take up my pen
To tell you the wrongs of us medical men;
To speak of oppressions we all have endured,
And utter complaints which can never be cured:
And oh! I shall tell you of usage so vile,
That 'twill *fever* your blood, and *unsettle your bile.*

After feeling the pulse of the old and the young,
And making remarks on a Dowager's tongue;
With poultices, blisters, emetics, and plaisters;
After striving to remedy mortal disasters,
You know, my dear Friend, with what joy and delight
I used to attend the Assemblies at night;
And weary of making up potions and pills,
I gazed at fair faces, and joined in Quadrilles.
Oh! this was delightful! there weekly I met
A dozen fair Patients, arranged in a set,
And as we crossed hands I approached them so close,
As to see the effect of my yesterday's dose.
Thus, whilst to Mamma I prescribed the Bath Waters,
A dance *with myself* I prescribed for the daughters;
I often applied to my partner by chance
An enlivening look as we went down the dance,
And thought it my duty sometimes to impart
Aperient physic to *open her heart.*

But would you believe it? I now am disgrac'd,
From the book of subscriptions my name is eras'd;
They've sent back my money, and wickedly swear
No "Vender of Medicines" shall ever go there.
It seems 'tis their firm resolution to stop
All medical people who *smell of the shop;*
No pounder or mixer of physic may see
Their new operations;—whereas an M. D.
Because he's diplomaed, and licens'd to kill,
May boldly *prescribe*, and *subscribe* if he will;
A Doctor may still be a Dancer, and thus
Rooms are *open* to them, but are *costive* to us.
To be sent in disgrace from the gay and the young
Is surely sufficient to blister my tongue;
'Tis enough to suspend animation, and place
My professional drugs in the hue of my face.

But list! and beware, Oh ye KINGSTON COMMITTEE!
How ye injure the *physical strength* of the city;
For if you persist in your new regulation,
You'll keep out the Mayor and the whole Corporation!
A while ye may triumph, and laugh at our woe—
But when ye are sick, and your spirits are low,
When those you *turned out* shall at length be *called in,*
Oh tremble! for then shall our vengeance begin!
Whole legions of gallipots soon shall arise,
And surgical terrors shall dazzle your eyes;
Your *bowels* shall suffer,—we'll punish you thus,
Remembering that you had no *bowels* for us!—
Pillulas and powders shall fall to your lot,
Till we find you no longer worth powder and shot;
We'll drench you with drugs, and new plans we'll pursue,
And try all experiments first upon you;
Your blood shall be spilt, and your tears shall be shed,
And our *phials of wrath* shall be poured on your head!

You see, my dear LANCET, I'm quite in a passion
At being expell'd from the Regions of Fashion,
And I will not submit to so grievous a fall,
For I never can *stomach* the measure at all;
You surely will own this medicinal question
Must prove to our tribe rather *hard of digestion.*
When I feel I'm considered a vulgar *excrescence,*
My blood's in a state of complete *effervescence:*—
I'll poison our foes!—nay, their end shall be shorter—
I'll pound them to death in my pestle and morter!
No Ball-room Committee shall ever controul us
Is the firm resolution of

ANTHONY BOLUS.

*(Continued from the third Page.)*

have been postponed; and that Nottingham was the head-quarters upon which a part of the insurgents were to march in the first instance; and that they were expected to be joined there by insurgents from different quarters.

Early in the same night on which the Derbyshire insurgents began their operations, the town of Nottingham was in a state of considerable agitation. It appears from the evidence given upon the trials at Derby, that during the march of the Derbyshire insurgents towards Nottingham, one of their leaders, afterwards convicted of high treason, was sent forwards on horseback to obtain intelligence. On his return to the main body of the Derbyshire insurgents, it was pretended that the state of Nottingham was favourable to their designs; the actual state of Nottingham and its neighbourhood appears from the evidence given on the trials at Derby. In the night of the 9th of June some persons, stated to be in number about one hundred, had assembled on the race-course in Nottingham forest, where the Derbyshire insurgents, according to their original plan, were to have arrived at an early hour on the morning of the 10th, and expected to be joined by such a party. This party was seen at about twelve at night; they were drawn up in a line, two deep, and a part of them were armed with pikes or poles. They remained assembled on the race ground until past two o'clock in the morning, about which time they dispersed. Some appearances of disturbance in the town of Nottingham early in the night of the 9th, induced the magistrates to send for a military force from the barracks; and order being quickly restored, the military returned to their barracks, and were not again called out until the morning of the 10th, when they were required to assist in dispersing the Derbyshire insurgents, who were then on their march.

Connected with those disturbances in Derbyshire, and Nottinhamshire a disposition to similar conduct was manifested in a part of the West Riding in Yorkshire. On the 6th of June a meeting of delegates was assembled at a place called Thornhill Lees, near Huddersfield and at this meeting it was understood that the time to be fixed for a general rising would be announced. The persons assembled at that meeting were surprised by the Magistrates, assisted by a military force, & some were taken into custody. This arrest deranged the plans of the disaffected; and the greater part of the districts in that part of Yorkshire, in which a general rising had been proposed, remained quiet. But in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, in the night of the 8th of June, a considerable body assembled, some with fire-arms, and others with scythes fixed on poles, and proceeded to various outrages, plundering houses for arms, and firing on the Head Constable of Huddersfield, and upon a person of the yeomanry cavalry, who went out of the town to learn their objects. Indictments were preferred both for the felonies and burglaries at the assizes at York in the month of July. The facts of the outrages there committed appear to have been established by the finding of the bills by the grand jury; but sufficient evidence was not produced on the trial to bring the crimes home to any individuals.

From the evidence given at the trials at Derby, it appeared that the Derbyshire insurgents had expected a considerable reinforcement from this part of Yorkshire, believing that a general rising would take place at the time to be fixed for that purpose; and it appears likewise, that in Yorkshire, as well as in all the other districts where these designs were carrying on, great reliance has uniformly been placed upon the hope of powerful support and co operation from London, however erroneous such an expectation may have been, with respect to the extent to which it was supposed to have existed.

The Committee have the satisfaction of delivering it as their decided opinion, that not only in the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were most actively and unremittingly pursued, the great body of the people have remained untainted even during the periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress.

The arrests and trials which have taken place, and the developement of the designs of the leaders of the disaffected, together with the continued activity and vigilance of the magistrates and of the Government, must have had the salutary effect of checking the progress of disaffection, where it existed; and the improved state of the country, and the increased employment now afforded to the labouring classes, have contributed to render those who were most open to seduction less disposed to embrace desperate measures which the pressure of distress might have led them to hazard.

Some of the persons engaged in these projects, particularly in London, are still active, and appear determined to persevere, though with decreasing numbers and resources. It appears, therefore, to the Committee, that the continued vigilance of Government, and of the magistrates in the several districts which have been most disturbed will be necessary.

Having thus taken a view of the state of the country in the disturbed districts, from the period described in the report made to the House towards the close of the last Session of Parliament, the Committee have proceeded to examine such of the papers referred to them as relate to the arrests of several persons under warrants issued by one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the detention of several of the persons so arrested under the authority of two acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

With respect to those against whom bills of indictment were found by different Grand Juries, and those who have been brought to trial, or have fled from justice, the Committee conceive that it is unnecessary for them to make any particular statement. Warrants were issued by the Secretary of State against ten persons who have not been taken. Forty-four persons appear to have been arrested under warrants of the Secretary of State, on suspicion of High Treason, who have not been brought to trial; of these seven were discharged on examination, without any subsequent warrant of detention. Against thirty-seven warrants of detention, on suspicion of High Treason, were issued by the Secretary of State; but, one who was finally committed, was soon after released; another was soon discharged on account of illness; and a third died in prison. The grounds upon which those warrants were issued have been severally examined by the Committee; on that examination it has appeared to the Committee, that all these arrests and detentions have been fully justified by the various circumstances under which they have taken place; and in no case does any warrant of detention appear to have been issued, except in consequence of information upon oath.

It appears to the Committee, that all the persons who were so arrested and detained, and who were not prosecuted, have been at different times discharged, as the state of the country, and the circumstances attending the several trials which had taken place, were judged to permit.

The Committee understand that, up to a certain period, expectations were entertained of being able to bring to trial a large proportion of the persons so arrested and detained, but that these expectations have from time to time been unavoidably relinquished.

On the whole, therefore, it has appeared to the Committee, that the government, in the execution of the powers vested in it by the two acts before mentioned, has acted with due discretion and moderation; and as far as appears to the Committee, the magistrates in the several disturbed districts have, by their activity and vigilance, contributed materially to thep reservation of the public peace.

On the motion of the Duke of MONTROES the Report was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

The Earl GROSVENOR observed that the Report was little more than a transcript of the proceedings at Derby, and afforded scarcely any new information. Nothing, he thought, could be less satisfactory in the House than a Report like the present, accompanied by no evidence whatever.

The Earl of CARNARVON presented a petition from certain Manufacturers, &c. at Manchester, complaining of the misrepresentation of the state of that town in the last Report of the Secret Committee; and alleging that there was no conspiracy there, or tendency to insurrection—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

His Lordship also presented Petitions from William Ogden, John Sellars, Guy Grey, and John Akers, complaining of having been arbitrarily imprisoned and harshly treated. These petitions having been universally read, were ordered to lie upon the Table.

*Tuesday Feb. 24*

The Chimney Sweeper's Regulation Bill was brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. Bennet and other Members, and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord HOLLAND presented a Petition from Bath against the employment of Climbing Boys in the sweeping of Chimnies—Ordered to lie on the table—Adjourned.

*Wednesday, Feb. 25.*

Lord GROSVENOR presented a Petition rom Thomas Evans, one of the persons arrested and confined under the Suspension Act, and afterwards without being brought to trial. The Petition was similar in substance to that presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the hardships which the Petitioner had suffered, and praying redress.

BILL OF INDEMNITY.

The Duke of MONTROSE said, he rose to present to their Lordships a Bill which was founded on the Report of the Secret Committee now before their Lorships, the object of which Bill was to indemnify his Majesty's Ministers, and all other persons, for any arrests made or acts done by them, under the authority of an Act passed in the last Session for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. He should propose that the Bill be now read a first time; that it should be printed, and be read a second time on Friday.

Lord LAUDERDALE could not permit even this state of the Bill to pass without making some observations as to the time at which the Bill was brought forward, and at which the House was called on, to allow the Bill now to be read for a first time without observation. Were not their Lordships aware that a Committee of the Commons House of Parliament was now about to make a report on the subject of the transactions which had occurred since the sitting of Parliament last year. How could their Lordships tell but that matters might come out before the Committee of the House of Commons which would call on them imperatively to impeach his Majesty's Ministers; and if such should be the case, then the House of Lords would hereafter be called on to judge of the guilt of those impeached, after they had agreed to a Bill of Indemnity. He called on their Lordships to be cautious how they proceeded to legislate before they were certain they would not be called on to sit as Judges.

Lord LIVERPOOL thought the Noble Lord's objection had no foundation. If the objection was good now, it would have applied to the appointment of the Committee originally as the Committee was appointed to inquire into the way in which Ministers had exercised the powers with which they had been vested, and to report to the House upon it. The Committee could no more inquire into the exercise of the power than they could into the propriety of the Bill of Indemnity, if the Noble Lord's argument was good for any thing, because the House of Commons might decide differently. If the House of Commons should decide differently, they would then reject the Bill. The course which was now proposed was the same as that adopted on a similar occasion in Ireland some years since, and was one to which, in his opinion, the objection of the Noble Lord did not apply in the remotest manner.

Lord HOLLAND observed, his Noble Friend had not said the House could not entertain such a Bill as this; he had only urged the impropriety of originating a Bill of this nature in this House, and said that doing so whilst inquiry was going on in the other House, and that there were numerous petitions before that House, was unconstitutional and improper. The Noble Lord had cited the case of a Bil had originated in this way in Ireland. He regretted much to hear the Noble Lord cite this Bill, which was a disgrace to the Parliament which passed it. How could their Lordships say that articles of impeachment were not now prepared to be laid on the table of the House of Commons. The Noble Lord said, if such was the case, the House of Commons would reject the Bill. So they would—but was that all. Suppose they should so reject the Bill, and afterwards come with impeachments to their Lordships' bar and their Lordships should think fit honourably to acquit those persons so impeached, would the public receive this as an honourable and impartial acquittal? He trusted the Noble Lord would suggest to some friend in the other House, the propriety of originating this measure. If, however, the Noble Lord would not do that, he submitted to him the decency of postponing this measure for a week or ten days.

The Duke of MONTROSE could not accede to the arguments of the Noble Lord, which he did not consider as applicable to the present subject. If their Lordships were once to agree to the necessity of postponing this measure till the Commons had made their report, they might be prevented bringing forward the measure for the whole Session.

Lord HOLLAND said he would then move for form sake, that the first reading of the Bill be postponed for ten days.

Some conversation took place on this subject between Lord Liverpool, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Grosvenor, and others, when it was ultimately settled that the Bill should now be read a first time, and if printed and circulated between that time and Friday, that it should be read a second time on that day.—Adjourned till Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, Feb. 23.*

Several Petitions were presented, praying the House to revise the Tax on Leather; from Chester, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, Egremont, Cockermouth, Keswick, &c.—Ordered to lie on the table.

DR. BURNEY'S LIBRARY.

Mr. BANKES presented a Petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying for Parliamentary aid to enable them to purchase the Library of the late Dr. Burney. The Honourable Gentleman described the Library in question as one of a most valuable description the result of the accumulation of many years by its late possessor, a man of great learning and taste, and who had spared no reasonable expence in the collection. When it was considered how important it was to deposit so valuable a collection in a place in which it would be so easily accessible as the British Museum (the regulations of which, of late years, had given so much satisfaction), he trusted the House would be disposed to accede to the prayer of the petition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER bore testimony to the talents and learning of Dr. Burney, and agreed in thinking that the present opportunity of acquiring to the British Museum his valuable Library of Munuscripts and Books ought not to be neglected.—A Committee was appointed to examine into the subject, and to report to the House.

FINANCE.

Mr. D. GILBERT presented the first Report this Session from the Committee on the Income and Expenditure of the Country.

Sir C. MONCK observed, that last year they were led to expect that the income would exceed the expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, by about 1,400,000*l.*—had that been realized?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the result had been more favourable than there was reason to expect; there was ground to expect that the income would exceed expenditure, including the Sinking Fund, by about three millions. Report ordered to be printed.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

Sir R. PEEL, moved that the Cotton Factories Bill be read a second time. He entreated that the Bill might pass now, and that the blanks might be filled up; and he should not move any further stage of the Bill till after the holidays, so that the Bill might be fully before the country. He should limit the employment of children, to the age of nine years, and the hours of work to eleven hours, and one hour and a half for meals. It would also put an end to night work, so that there might be no more children burnt.

Lord LASCELLES would not oppose any part of the Bill, but observed, as some of the factories relied on streams, rather than on steam, so that the power could not always be commanded, it would inquire some consideration for property, before the Bill, in its present form should be allowed to pass.

Mr. PHILIPS complained of the manner in which petitions in favour of this measure were framed.

After some further observations, the bill was read a second time, committed, the blanks filled up, reported, and ordered to be printed. The Report to be

*(Continued in the Supplement.)*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
*Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## Wednesday, 22d July, 1818.


*(Continued from the last Page.)*

taken into further consideration this day six weeks. The remaining orders of the day being disposed of, House adjourned.

*Tuesday Feb. 24.*

STEAM BOATS.

Mr. HARVEY rose to make his promised motion on the subject of Steam Boats, and having briefly stated that the objects of the measure that he was desirous to introduce, to enforce the Registry of Steam Boats in some place near to that in which they were used, and to provide that their Boiler shoulds be of Wrought Metal, moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to secure the safety of passengers in vessels navigated by means of steam. Mr. Harvey subsequently brought in the Bill, which was read a first time, and and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

Mr. CURWEN presented a petition from certain artificers in dock-yards, the caulkers, (we believe at Chatham.) It stated that their pension of superannuation was only 15*l.* a year, which was not sufficient to prevent the fear of going to the parish; and prayed for a system by which a small deduction might be made weekly from their wages, to form a fund by which they might be enabled to receive 25*l.* a year after their period of labour, Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

EXCUTIONS FOR FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH said he rose now to submit to the House the motion of which he had given notice respecting forgeries on the Bank of England. There was a part of his intended motion, as to the expences of Bank prosecutions, which he postponed till Tuesday next, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not now in his place. His object was to bring under the view of the House, the evil of multiplication of crimes, by stopping Bank payments. For this purpose he was to move for the numbers of trials, convictions, and executions, for forgeries on the Bank of England, for 14 years previously to 1797, and all the time since that period. These numbers, since the year 1788, were already in the hands of the House, but he was anxious to have the several periods fairly arranged and submitted to their consideration. That the number of convictions and executions were fewer, in earlier years, would be admitted without argument. But he could prove to the House a rapidity of increase which must suprise them. When the question of continuing the Bank restriction was discussed in 1812, it was argued that prosecutions were much more numerous since the restriction had been imposed. It was easily foreseen that the multiplication of small notes would afford facility and suggest temptations to forgery. But if any man had said that forgeries would in consequence be multiplied a hundred-fold, he would have got no credit for his statement. Yet the fact would be found to prove, that for 14 years preceding 1797, there were only four convictions for forgery on the Bank of England; from that period to 1811, there were 448; so that the number was centupled, by the suspension of cash payments and the profuse issue of Bank notes. Then, when it was to be deliberated whether the restrictions should be longer continued, it was a question of great, of the very greatest importance, to ascertain at what expence of human blood the system was supported. He therefore moved, that there be laid on the table an account of the number of prosecutions for forgeries on the Bank of England, from the first of Jaunary, 1816, to the 25th February 1818, distinguishing the nnmbers convicted and executed, or otherwise punished; also an account of the numbers prosecuted during the fourteen years preceding the restrictions on the Bank; and the numbers prosecuted since that period to the 25th of February, 1818, distinguishing the convictions and punishments, capital or otherwise. There was another part of the subject, too, on which information was necessity. It might be supposed that, according to the increase of forgeries on the Bank, there was an abatement of forgeries on the coin of the realm. In order, therefore, to ascertain the real increase or abatement of crime, be moved for the numbers prosecuted for coining or altering the current coin, gold or silver, during the fourteen years preceding the restriction, and during the period since then to the 25th February. 1818, distinguishing the convictions and punishments.

Mr. BENNET suggested that the motion should be for the numbers committed or prosecuted during the several periods.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH acceded. —The several motions were agreed to. —Adjourned.

*Wednesday Feb. 25.*

The Clergymen officiating in Gaols Bill was read a third time and passed.

PRIVATELY STEALING.

Sir S. ROMILLY rose to move for the repeal of so much of the Act of the 10th and 11th of William III. which takes away the benefit of clergy from persons found guilty of privately stealing to the value of 5s. It could not be necessary for him to say much, the subject having been already four times before the House, when Bills passed, but were successively rejected by the Lords. From the year 1795 to 1816, 655 were tried on charges of this description; of which number 365 were found guilty of petty larceny; none of the Juries in these cases having the inhumanity to adjudge men guilty of crimes which could subject them to expiate their offences by death. He cited the opinion of Judge Blackstone on this subject, who justified the finding of juries in consequence of the depreciated state of the value of money subsequent to the passing of the Acts in question. With respect to prisoners tried on capital charges for stealing to the amount of 40s. there were tried, within the period of ten years, down to 1816, 1,097, of which number 293 were capitally convicted, not one of whom was executed. Within the last year 139 had been tried for the same offences, of which number forty-nine were capitally convicted, and one only of this number was executed. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman referred to the state of the Bankrupt Laws, and the penalties imposed by those laws on fraudulent bankrupts, since the Act for punishing this description of persons with death had passed, now nearly eighty five years, yet in the whole of that time, only four persons had been prosecuted capitally; nevertheless, there was not a day passed but that the frauds committed by bankrupts on their creditors proved an evil of a great magnitude. Sir Samuel then noticed the prevalence of forgery, particularly Bank notes; yet to frequent were these crimes, and the laws not being deemed of sufficient force to repress the evil, a Bill was passed, giving a discretionary power to the Bank of selecting whether they would prosecute capitally or not—the Act in question imposing the punishment of 14 years transportation, on those persons convicted of having forged notes in their possession. The feeling of the public was strongly against capital punishment, and it was dreadful to find that two women were executed within the last week for forgery; and this very morning, two boys were to have been executed for uttering forged notes; but fortunately, owing to an Hon. Friend of his having been apprized of a conspiracy against these poor boys he took such prompt and active measures, as led to a respite. Indeed the horror which was generally felt, in respect to capetal punishments, was great. The opinion of Mr. Burke was, that public executions, when frequent, tended to increase crime. Sir S. condemned the horrible spectacle, which, according to the public paper, was presented in respect of the interment of Haitch, the self murderer. He said it was disgraceful to the character of the country, and tended to awaken, in the breasts of women and children, the most dreadful feelings. He did not think the persons making this brutal exhibition, were justified in so doing; and he could not sufficiently express his regret that they should have take upon themselves to judge of his guilt in respect of the unfortunate woman. He concluded with moving &c.

Mr. SMITH was ready to confirm the statement of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman on the subject of Bankrupteies The instances of concealment of property in cases of this kind were innumerable. With respect to forgery, the country was not aware of the number of forgeries which daily occur, and were hushed up, because the injured parties were not in circumstances to prosecute. A Society had been formed of Bankers and Merchants, binding themselves, to do away with individual pity, but without effect, for in spite of the combination, themselves were compelled to give away, feeling that the punishment was too great.

Sir J. NEWPORT hoped the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would persevere in the cause of humanity, and that those Noble Persons who had combated the principle last year, would at length give away.

The motion was then agreed to

BLOOD MONEY.

Dr. PHILLIMORE begged to inform the House, that he was a member of the committee who had been appointed to examine into the state of the prisons in the city of London; and that, in visiting the prisons of Newgate on Monday last, he had received information that three men, of the names of Brock, Pelham, and Power, who had been tried at the Old Bailey, and convicted of the crime of having seduced three unfortunate Irishmen into the commission of a capital offence, in counterfeiting the coin, in order to get the rewards for the discovery and conviction of such persons, who had received a free pardon, and been dismissed from that prison. He now wished to know whether that statement was correct; and whether any objections would be made to the production of the judgment on which they were condemned, and the free pardon by which they recovered their liberty. He had heard that, on a previous trial for a similar offence, a doubt had arisen in the mind of the judge who presided, respecting the operation of the law in such cases, and a point was reserved for the decision of the twelve judges, who gave an opinion, that the person in question could not be executed; and, accordingly, he received a free pardon from the Crown. That opinion, it was stated, had influenced the officers in the case of Brock, Pelham, and Power; and they had been discharged from custody. This was a matter which required explanation; for he could not conceive any thing more horrible in its consequences, than that such bloodhounds, who had been guilty of so enormous an offence, should be let loose upon society, and have the opportunity of seducing other persons into the commission of crimes.—*(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. B. BATHURST said, that the information which the Hon. Member had received as to the free pardon of those men was perfectly correct. The Law-officers of the Crown, how greatly soever they might wish such criminals to suffer the execution of the law, had found that they could not be brought to punishment. He was glad that this matter had now been agitated, as it was desirable that the public should know the ground on which those persons had been liberated. At the same time, he begged to state, that the officers had been desired to take, into consideration the necessity of introducing an Act for amending the law in that respect. With respect to the opinion of the Judges, on which these men had received their pardon, it did not exist in such a shape as to be laid before the House. This was all the explanation which he was enabled to give to the statement of the Hon. Member.

Mr. BROUGHAM subsequently rose to request the further attention of the House to this subject. It had been stated that Brock, Pelham, and Power, had received a free pardon; but he wished to know whether they were not to be indicted for a conspiracy.

Mr. BATHURST said, it was not in his power to give any further explanation on the case of these persons.

The remaining orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned to Friday.

## LAW REPORT.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, the following case was heard:— *Read and others*, v. *Allen, Esq. M. P:*— Mr. Scarlett stated that this was an action by the plaintiffs, who were bankers at Newcastle, against the defendant, a gentleman of fortune, M. P. for Durham, on a bill of Exchange for £200, drawn by a person named Stoney, and accepted by defendant—indorsed over to the plaintiffs by a person named Fell, for a valuable consideration. He understood the defence to be set up was, that Mr. Allen had given these acceptances, of which there were five, in blank, and had received no valuable consideration for them, and therefore, that he was not bound to pay them when they became due. His Lordship would, however, tell Mr. Allen, that if he sent bills into the world with the recommendation of his name, although he might himself receive no consideration for them, he would be obliged to pay those who gave a consideration for them. The hand writing, &c. to the bills were proved, and the valuable consideration given for it by the plaintiffs. Mr. Gurney, for the defendant, said, this certainly was one of the unfortunate transactions into which his unfortunate client had fallen, who had given acceptances in blank, for which he had never received any thing.—He should prove this fact, and therefore he had a right to resist payment if he could. He should also prove, that at the time these bills were delivered to Stoney, there was an agreement entered into between the parties, that Stoney should receive 17½ per cent, as an allowance for any loss to which he might sustain in getting goods for these bills. Now, this allowance, by whatever name it might be called, whether it was received as bonus, premium, loss of goods or interest, still it was usury, and such usury as would vitiate the bill in its original formation. Stoney was called, and proved having received the bills, and also put in the agreement alluded to, which stated, that Stoney was to receive 17½ per cent to make good any loss to which he might be subjected. Mr. Allen wanted to limit the allowance to 15 per

cent. but he would not take loss than 17½ per cent. Lord Ellenborough held, that this agreement to give 17½ per cent. for anticipated losses which might never occur, was clearly usurious, and such as would vitiate the bill in its original construction. The plaintiffs, therefore, were not entitled to recover.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

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LETTER *from the Duke of* BEDFORD *to Lord* GRANTHAM.

*" Woburn Abbey, Feb.* 17.

" MY LORD.—Perceiving by the Gazette of Saturday last, your Lordship has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to resign into your Lordship's hands the Commission of Deputy Lieutenant, which I had the honour to receive twenty years ago, from my valued and lamented friend, Lord Ossory. In the motives which have urged me to this step, I beg leave distinctly to disclaim any feelings personal to your Lordship; but there is a reasonable pride which forcibly admonishes every upright and independent mind, when a stigma is attempted, and unworthily, to be cast on a man's character, that it is a duty which he owes to himself, to endeavour to stand clear in the estimation of the virtuous and unprejudiced part of mankind.

" On the death of my grandfather, in 1771, Lord Ossory, accepted the Lieutenancy of this county, with an intention of resigning it when my brother became of age; he held the office, however, from that period till the day of his death, various causes occurring at different times to prevent his resigning it, unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with, but none at any time, or in the least degree, bearing on the character or qualification of him, who he was most anxious should succeed him in the office. Lord Ossory more than once urged me to relieve him from the labours of the Lieutenancy, and I now most truly rejoice that his resignation was delayed, and that his mind was spared the pain he would have experienced, in seeing me, whom he honoured with his friendship and esteem, proscribed by the Government, and proclaimed unfit to hold the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county.

" My ancestors, through a succession of ages, have at various times filled the honourable post of the King's representative in the county; and I will venture to affirm, that in no one instanee has the influence arising from an extensive property and an unsullied name been used but for the interest and advantage of the country; and whether the individual who has now the honour to address your Lordship has been the first of a long line to forfeit the esteem of his Sovereign and his fellow-subjects, must be left between the Prince Regent's Ministers and those who judge their conduct, to decide.

" From the day when it pleased Providence to take prematurely from this world one whose life though unhappily short, was one continued series of efforts to serve his country, and especially to promote the welfare of the county of Bedford, I have constantly resided in the county, with the exception of the period when I was absent on the King's service in Ireland, and when a domestic affliction compelled me to a temporary residence on the Continent, during which time I have uniformly and earnestly endeavoured to serve the interests of my native country. When I see an attempt made to degrade me in the eyes of those amongst whom I reside, and whom I have been proud to consider as my friends and neighbours, if I am warmly sensible of the injury, your own honourable character, my Lord, will readily justify the feeling.

" When I returned from Ireland, I had the gratification to receive from my Sovereign his personal thanks, expressed in the warmest and most flattering terms, for the manner in which I had exercised the administration of affairs in that part of the United Kingdom. When this country was threatened with invasion by the then powerful arms of France, I raised amongst my own tenantry the surrounding yeomanry, and maintained, as long as the public security required it, two troops of yeomanry cavalry; and for this also I had the satisfaction to receive the thanks of the Sovereign, conveyed through the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

" These are my claims, not on the favour, but on the just consideration of the Government; and I cannot charge myself with having done a single act to forfeit those claims.

" I can neither envy nor respect those feelings, which, on occasions like these, condescend to the miserable resentment of party enmity, and to no other can I now ascribe the conduct of the Prince Regent's Ministers.

" Your Lordship will readily believe that I can have no intention to question the right of the Crown to nominate its own Officers, whilst I claim, at the same time, the privilege belonging to every individual, of judging of the propriety of its appointments, and in the exercise of that privilege I feel myself reluctantly compelled to resign into your Lordship's hands my Commission of Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Bedford. I felt a pride and a satisfaction in acting under Lord Ossory in the business of the Lieutenancy: circumstances are changed.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord," &c.

(Signed) " BEDFORD.

" *The Right Hon. Lord Grantham,*"
*&c. &c.*

" P. S. I find I have mislaid my Commission amongst my papers, but I have to intreat your Lordship to consider it as cancelled."

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## DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE,—JULY 9.

THE HOUSE LIST.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that in the report which was laid before the proprietors, for their consideration, there was, nearly at the end, what was called a *new law*, which was professedly withdrawn, at the last court, by the chairman of the committee, on suggestions from several quarters. That law ordained, " that at every annual election of directors, balloting-lists shall be printed for the use of the proprietors, containing the names of all such proprietors, who may have notified to the court of directors, seven days previous to the annual election, their intention of becoming candidates; that the names of the *ex-directors* be placed at the *head of* the said list, and that the several names be printed at such a distance from each other as may leave sufficient room to insert the name or names of any other proprietors duly qualified; that such lists shall contain on the face of them, the names of the candidates only; the said lists to be ready for delivery six days previous to the said annual election, and that all printed lists, other than those printed as this by-law directs be rejected at the scrutiny." Now it was evident from this by-law, that the committee were proposing a power, beyond what the act of parliament authorised; for, however bad the lists intended to be given in might be, it was not within the scope of the authority of any committee, or of any set of scrutineers whatever, to refuse them. It was now two or three years since he drew the court to the proceeding at elections; which, he understood, were now carried on with more propriety than was observable before the subject was mentioned. He complained, on that occasion, that when an election for directors took place, their halls and passages were filled with livery servants and other improper persons, who were employed to thrust papers into the hands of the proprietors. Those who opposed this system, suggested the propriety of having but one list of candidates for the directorship printed, a plan that would give simplicity, and, consequently, expedition, to their election proceedings. He certainly should submit to the consideration of the court, at some convenient opportunity, whether it would not be more conducive to decorum and good order, to substitute one authentic list, in the place of an indefinite number.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*—" I wish the learned gentleman had stated this at the last court, when those individuals were present who agreed to withdraw the by-law in question, with an understanding that another by-law, then proposed, should be suffered to pass. The learned gentleman did not now adhere to that understanding."

Mr. *R. Jackson*—" It was almost the last proceeding, at the close of a long day—and I know it was, and is, the feeling of many proprietors, that there should be only one list."

The *Deputy Chairman* inquired, whether the learned gentleman was in the court at the last meeting, when the old by-law, chap. VII. sec. 7, was repealed, and the amended law was agreed to? If he were, he must have heard the chairman of the committee of by-laws distinctly declare, that it was the general sense of the committee, that the proposed by-law, to which the learned gentleman alluded, and a part of which he wished to be carried into effect, should be withdrawn. Nor was it until that declaration was made, that the court felt inclined to agree to the repeal of the old law, chap. VII. sec. 7, and the adoption of the new. A candid and manly statement was made by Mr. Howorth which occasioned many gentlemen to withdraw their opposition to the law proposed by the committee—and he thought it would have been much better if the learned gentleman had stated his intention at that time, when those who were inimical to the new law, chap. VII. sec. 7, agreed to it, conditionally, on the understanding, that the proposed new law, on the subject of election lists, to which the learned gentleman referred, would not be pressed farther.

Mr. *H. Twiss* recollected perfectly well, that the chairman of the committee, at the last court, stated most distinctly, in withdrawing the law in question, that he spoke not only his own sentiments, but those of the committee; and it appeared that the gentlemen in the opposite quarter of the room coincided in that opinion. He was sure that no revival of the question was expected on this occasion.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, if this were the case, it would be unfair in him to bring forward the question on the moment, but he only gave notice that the subject was not entirely dropped, and that perhaps he would, at some future period, bring forward the transcript of the motion which he had introduced two or three years since—a motion that was now supported by the authority of the first lawyers. However, he begged leave to observe, that the chairman of the committee could not bind the proprietors by withdrawing what was called the long list. The proposed by-law, doubtless, contained exceptionable matter, but it also comprized matter of an unexceptionable nature—and, at the time it was withdrawn, he had not an opportunity of distinguishing the exceptionable from the unexceptionable. He would put it to the directors themselves, whether it would not be more conducive to their dignity, and to the general decorum of their proceedings, to have only one list.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, most unquestionably, Mr. Howorth distinctly stated, that the withdrawing of the by-law in question had the assent of all members of the committee of by-laws whom he had seen. As it was feared, that the enacting a by-law, declaring that there should be but one list, would go to shackle elections, he agreed to withdraw it. But, if it were again brought forward, he should feel himself completely at liberty to vote for or against it, as his better judgment should determine. He thought the hon. gentleman (Mr. Howorth) did not mean to state the opinion of the whole committee of by-laws, since he had not spoken to him (Mr. K.); that hon. gentleman seemed to speak of them rather as proprietors than as members of that committee.

Mr. *R. Jackson*—" All I have stated is by way of notice, that, at a future time, the subject will be taken up."

Mr. *H. Twiss*, who had been interrupted when about to address the court, now rose, avowing his desire to speak to the question.

Mr. *R. Jackson*—" I beg leave to state to the learned gentleman that there is no question before the court."

Mr. *H. Twiss*—" I am aware of that, but I request to be permitted to advert to the course of proceeding."

The *Chairman*—" The hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) prefaced his notice with a long speech; and, I think, in courtesy, that, if any hon. proprietor has any remarks to offer, he, also, should be heard. If the court will not hear the learned gentleman, he must sit down. The gentlemen behind the bar attended carefully to what fell from the learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson) and his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird,) and, in courtesy, I think, the same attention is due to any other proprietor who wishes to state his opinion."

Mr. *H. Twiss* said, it having been understood that there was a close connection between the amended law, sect. VII. and chap. VII. and the new law, now alluded to, all opposition to the former was waved, in the hope and expectation, after what had been stated by the chairman of the committee of by-laws, that the latter would not be pressed. But, let the proprietors mark the situation in which they were placed this day. The learned gentleman had waited until they had got over section 7, chap. VII.—until they had confirmed it, having thus precluded them from re-stating their opinion, if circumstances called for it, he came forward and said, that he was not prevented by any thing that had previously passed, from introducing on a future day the proposition that was withdrawn at the last court. If he thought proper to make use of the privilege which he professed he would have recourse to, he would be clearly flying in the teeth of the understanding which prevailed at the last court, and, in consequence of which, gentlemen withdrew their opposition from the amended law, chap. VII. sec. 7. With this recollection in their minds, he hoped the proprietors would know how to deal with the proposition whenever it was made.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* observed, that the hon. and learned gentleman who had just addressed the court, had got his friends into a very unpleasant scrape. At the last court he said, that the proposition contained in the amended law, chap. VII. sec. 7, was so absurd, that it could not possibly stand; but absurd as it was, the moment the directors acquiesced in it, for a particular purpose, the hon. and learned gentleman's scruples vanished, and he immediately agreed to it—(*Hear! hear!*)—Now, though he might think this a very proper proceeding, he believed there was not another proprietor in the court, who would not say, that, to insinuate a bargain of this kind between the directors and proprietors, in which it was stipulated, " if you do so," was a direct insult to both parties.

Mr. *H. Twiss* explained.

Mr. *D. Kinnaird* said, it struck him, that the court of directors, and those who acted with them, were willing to make any sacrifice, to agree to any compromise, in order to get rid of the new law. The proposition was never read to the court of proprietors—it was withdrawn before it was regularly come to—how then was it possible for gentlemen in that corner of the court, as it was called, to give up a proposition, of which, as they had not heard it read, they must be presumed to be ignorant?

Mr. *Rigby* protested, in the name of the proprietors, of the directors, and of the committee of by-laws, against any bargain of the kind adverted to. It was insulting all the parties to suppose, that there was a connection between the passing of chap. VII. sect. 7, and the withdrawing of the proposed new law.

The hon. *W. F. Elphinstone*—" I hope the hon. proprietor will not make a speech, unless he means to conclude by submitting a motion to the court."

*Mr. Rigby*—" I do not understand this system of partiality. Is courtesy to be granted to one gentleman, and denied to another? Was that courtesy to be especially extended to one gentleman, for the purpose of making the most of that monstrous proposition, namely, that they were to be precluded from proceeding in a certain course, because the committee of by-laws had agreed to withdraw a particular proposition? The committee of by-laws had done much, they deserved the thanks of the Company, but he never would admit of their binding him and two thousand proprietors, by any bargain they might think proper to make. But, he was sure, it never was their intention to make a bargain with the directors; and, if it were, it ought never to be allowed.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the conversation ended.

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[FROM FRENCH PAPERS.]

PARIS, *March* 9.

Yesterday the Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner, at which the Commissioners of Liquidation were present.

It has already been stated, that Lord Castlereagh will assist at the Congress of Sovereigns to be held during the summur; and it now appears that the Duke of Richelieu will also be there.

The late tempest did great mischief in Paris; tiles and slates were scattered in every street, the roofs of several public buildings much damaged, quantities of glass broken, and several persons hurt. The river Seine also rose, and has overflowed its banks.

Saturday the Duke of Wellington took the diverson of hunting with the Dukes of Angouleme and Berry, in the environs of Maison.

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

With regard to the purposed marriage of the Duke of Clarence, some of our contemporaries certainly err in speaking of the assent of the Privy Council, as if that could " secure to the Lady, the right, for herself and heirs of succeeding to the Throne." As far as regards the Lady, no act of the Privy Council could grant this. At present, the only formal progress we hear of towards the marriage is—that the Duke of Clarence has given the legal notice of his intention to the Privy Council. The law allows the Council a full year to consider of such a proposition from a member of the Royal Family, after which, if it be not objected to, the marriage may take place; or the assent of Parliament may authorise a marriage, within this period notwithstanding the hesitation of the Council. Such, we understand is the law; but it is not probable that Parliament would act, in such a case, against the wishes of the senior members of the Royal Family, nor is it likely, considering the harmony, which now happily prevails in that family, that Parliament will be appealed to, upon such a subject. What are the present personal inclinations of the Queen, and Prince Regent, we are unable to say; but we learn from good authority, that her Majesty had been much averse to the marriage of the Duke with a subject, and, that the Prince Regent has endeavoured, though with less anxiety, to divert his Royal Brother from it. An amiable Duchess, who is understood to have adopted the cause of the Duke, may have altered these views of the question. Miss Wykeham, the Lady in question, is twenty-eight years of age; of a countenance prepossessing though not highly distinguished for beauty, of a good figure, and a most ingenuous disposition. She is in possession of between 17 and £ 18,000 a-year, landed property, with a large sum of money, accumulated during her minority.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

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## DARING ROBBERY.

On Tuesday night last, about eight o'clock, three men, accompanied by a woman, all of genteel appearance, went to the house of Mrs. King, a respectable lady, who resides with her son in the neighbourhood of Blackwall, and lets out furnished lodgings; they asked her several questions, and she took them up stairs to shew them the apartments. Finding no other person was in house, they seized her, and procuring ropes, they tied her arms and legs together, and stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth to prevent her giving any alarm. They left the woman who came with them in the apartment with Mrs. King, while the men proceeded to

rifle the place; the woman in the mean time was gathering up every thing that was portable. Mrs. King remained in this dreadful situation for a long time, while the villains were collecting together the property. It is supposed they must have had a horse and cart in waiting as they took away several feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. four mahogany tables, and a quantity of chairs, drawers, bedsteads, looking-glasses silver plate, fire-irons, a large quantity of table linen, wearing apparel, &c. to a great amount. The men were heard by Mrs. King to go up and down stairs several times. After they had entirely stripped the place, they in the most villainous manner attempted to set the house on fire, by which, from the situation they left Mrs. King in, she must, had it taken effect, have been burnt alive. They procured some linen clothes, which they hung on the bannisters, and placed some lighted candles underneath them, and resorted to the same plan in other parts of the house; they then quitted the premises, leaving those parts in flames. A person passing by and observing the flames through the windows, procured assistance, and with much difficulty entered the house; the flames were extinguished; but the bannisters, &c. were burnt to ashes. Weald and Morris, belonging to Shadwell office, during the remainder of the night, made a diligent search after the miscreants, but to no purpose, as they have eluded their vigilance.

[*The Hampshire Chronicle,—March 2.*

## NAVY.

THE NAVY.—Parliament having voted 1000 seamen and 1000 marines, in addition to the number granted last year, this has enabled the Admiralty to put several ships into commission. Among those ordered are the following, viz:—

AT CHATHAM.—Liverpool, 30 guns, Captain F. A. Collier, C. B.; Sappho, 18 guns, Capt. J. Plumbridge; Curlew, 18 guns, Capt. W. Walpole; Dotterel, 18 guns, Capt. J. Gore.

AT PORTSMOUTH.—Spey, 20 guns, Capt. White; Grasshopper, 18 guns, Capt. J. Forbes; Carnation, 18 guns, Hon. Capt. H. J. Gordon.

AT PLYMOUTH.—Topaze, 40 guns, Hon. Capt. Wm. Gordon; Tees, 26 guns, Capt. A. Rennie; Eden, 26 guns, Capt. J. Lock.

The Liffey, of 50 guns, at Chatham, is taken into dock, for the purpose of being prepared for commission at that port.

An Official Regulation was established on the 31st January last, fixing the rank which Lieutenants shall have attained to qualify them in future to appointments as First Lieutenants of ships: namely, 13 years for ships of the line; 11 years for large frigates; 9 years for small frigates and other Post ships; 5 years for sloops and brigs bearing two Lieutenants. The regulation is not to interfare with Commissions granted previously to the date of the order.

## ARMY.

Saturday's *Gazette* announces that the PRINCE REGENT has approved of the 6th Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments the words "Pyrennees and Orthes;" the 48th, the words "Albuera, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse;" the 63th, the words "St. Lucia and Surinam;" the 84th, words "Peninsula and Nive;" and the 94th, the words "Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse." His Royal Highness has permitted Captain T. BAKER, R. N. to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Order of Wilhelm, of the third class, conferred upon him by the King of the NETHERLANDS; and has approved of Mr. HARRINGTON, as Russian Consul at the Cape of Good Hope.

[*The New Times,—March 9.*

## LONDON.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. Winnard, one of the Committee for Relieving Distressed Seamen, yesterday applied to the Lord Mayor for advice how to proceed with a seaman who had proved himself utterly unworthy of the kindness and protection he had experienced, by deserting from a brith which had been procured for him, and afterwards selling the clothes with which he had been equipped for a voyage. Mr. W. proceeded to state, that among the immense number of seamen, already clothed and provided for by the Committee, there were some who, after experiencing every kindness, and being provided with good births, had deserted, sold their clothes, and become in a few days reduced once more to the necessity of begging. This practice had increased to such a degree as to render it necessary that some of them should be selected for punishment, in order to hold out an example to others. The following case was then related by Mr. Winnard:—JOHN BROWN, a seaman, was received on board the Nautilus receiving ship at Blackwall, and after being restored to health, fed and clothed, he was sent on board the Cumberland East Indiaman to go the voyage. After being about three weeks he returned to the Nautilus, half starved and literally naked! It was subsequently ascertained that he had deserted from the Cumberland, & sold all his clothes. The case of his man was selected as a very proper one for punishment.

The Lord Mayor lamented extremely that the humane purposes of the Committee should be thus abused by the individuals whom they were endeavouring so substantially to serve, and observed, that the conduct of Brown deserved exemplary punishment. As the offence, however, had been committed within the immediate jurisdiction of the Thames Police Office, he had better apply there. Brown was certainly subject to punishment for selling the clothes, either by fine or imprisonment.

Mr. Winnard thanked the Lord Mayor, and departed to act upon his advice.

### *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.*

Wednesday evening manifested another triumph of British Diplomacy in the great cause of Humanity! Another Treaty, that with Portugal, was laid on the table of the House of Commons, by which the mutual right of *Visitation and Search* for Slaves, under certain necessary limitations and restrictions, was stipulated on both sides. It is remarkable that almost every real practical advance toward the improvement of mankind, in latter times, on the principles of *Christian Morality*, has been owing to the example, the influence, or the generous sacrifices of England. We call these triumphs; for we deeply feel with the poet, that—

'————Peace hath her victories
No less renown'd than War.'

And amongst them is surely to be numbered the overcoming those oppositions, whether of prejudice or interest, which stand in the way of a comprehensive and enlightened benevolence. It is true that these, like all other great successes, must be gradual. The Treaty before us shews a lingering adherence on the part of Portugal to the very traffic which it stigmatizes as odious. It is still to be carried on within certain limits, and for a time which we trust will be short; but these very circumstances only prove the difficulties with which our negociators have had to struggle, and enhance the merit of that success which they have obtained.

This is the *second* Treaty establishing a right of visitation and search for this great object. We shall see whether the French Ministers are in earnest in their professions of zeal for the abolition; if they are they will conclude a similar Treaty. If they refuse to make such a Treaty we shall set down all their pretended *liberality* to the account of sheerest poetry.

The will of Lord Walsingham was proved by George Lord Walsingham, the son, and Edw. Boodle, Esq. the executors, on the 19th inst. and the personality sworn under £200,000; the stamp duty on which is £2,700. The will is principally confined to family connexions with the exception of some pecuniary legacies to his friends, including one of 100 guineas to his very intimate friend, Lord Eldon. He lays a strict injunction upon his sons, or into whose hands the same may fall, not to publish any of his manuscripts, memorandums, or papers of office whatever.

## PLYMOUTH.

The still waters of our borough concerns have been lately ruffled a little by a violent breeze from the Ordnance quarters, which, putting in a claim to the Hoe, on the part of Government, not recognised by the Corporation, last week caused *six posts* to be fixed at different parts, and had the gate locked, in order to support their right and prevent intrusion. Instead of *scudding* away before the storm, as boroughs in general are too apt to do at official frowns, the Corporation manfully resolved to beat up against it, and on Monday last, the Mayor, six or eight of the aldermen, some of the common council men, upwards of an hundred freemen, and about twenty constables, in their full formalities, went in procession to the scene of action, where the pioneer was authorised to apply his axe, and straight the hostile erections were laid low in the dust, and the gate broken open in a trice, to the infinite satisfaction of a large concourse of spectators. What farther proceedings may take place between the contending parties are yet in embryo. The following notice of the Ordnance claim was painted on a board affixed to each of the stakes.

"Notice is hereby given, that this plot of ground as also the adjoining land called the Hoe, are claimed by his Majesty's Board of Ordnance as land belonging to the Crown; all persons are cautioned therefore against erecting any building, or committing other trespass, or nuisance thereon, on pain of being prosecuted as the law directs. By order of the Board,

R. H. CREW, Secretary.

*Office of Ordnance, Jan. 6, 1818.*"

We know not from what motive one of the Exeter papers asserts that the military were called out on the occasion, unless with the view of widening the breach between the civil and military power, but we feel happy in contradicting the report, which is perfectly erroneous.

## LONDON.

We have authority to state that no arrangements whatever have yet been made for the intended marriage of the Prince of Hesse, with the Princess Elizabeth. The parties have not yet been even introduced to each other; but this ceremony is shortly expected to take place.—*Morning paper.*

The Prince of Hesse Homberg, the destined husband of our Princess Elizabeth, is arrived in town from Brighton, to pay his respects to the prince Regent, the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The Prince is in his 49th year, being born in July, 1767. He commanded the Austrian Hussars with distinguished gallantry; and is said to be an officer of great military merit.

Rumour says that a matrimonial negociation is on the *tapis* between his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and a Princess of Denmark. We do not know which of the ladies. The daughter of the present King is 25 years old. The two daughters of the present King's uncle are both older, and are both widows.—*Morning paper.*

It appears from the average returns made from the twelve maritime counties of England, that the price of grain for the six weeks preceding the 16th of February instant, will be above the rate for restricting importations, and consequently that the ports will be open for the reception of foreign corn during the next quarter. The last average of Wheat quoted in the *London Gazette*, which is up to the 31st of January, is 83s. 11d. being 3s. 11d. above the *minimum*.

The amount of the Russian exports of corn the last year was 125 millions of rubles, about *twenty five* millions sterling!

Mr. Charles Eastlake, whose historical portrait of Buonaparté, on board his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, obtained him deserved celebrity, is at Rome, and is employed by the Duchess of Devonshire in illustrations of Horace.

JAMES F. SAUNDERS, Esq. agent for LLOYD's Coffee-house at the Isle of France, has been appointed by the Honourable East India Company their agent at that place.

In the Court of Exchequer, the King *v.* Lambirth.—This cause, the hearing of which lasted two days, was determined on Wednesday; when the defendant agreed that the King should take a verdict for £3000, for suppressed duties, during the time the present defendant has been in business since the death of his uncle.

## EXETER.

THE LATE HURRICANE.—The accounts from the coast and the interior of the country coincide in representing the gale on Wednesday night to have been as dreadful as any that has occurred for a long series of years. There is scarcely a town or village but has felt its direful effects, or a public road that has not been impeded in consequence of trees having been thrown across it. The Mail coach from Portsmouth to Bristol was blown over between Fareham and Southampton. The Exeter Mail coach could not proceed further than Honiton. The waggon, from Exeter to Bristol, in consequence of the tremendous thunder and lightning, the horses taking fright, became quite unmanageable; and the waggon, with one of the shaft horses, was precipitated over the bridge across the river Culfum into the river, one mile from Cullumpton. Seven horses were saved, but a man, his wife, and his son, who were passengers, were drowned. The waggon went with the current under the main arch of the bridge, and soon disappeared. This happened about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. At Yarmouth, Shields, and Sunderland, several vessels were driven on shore; in Yarmouth roads one vessel foundered—the fate of the crew unknown. The shipping escaped with little or no damage at Falmouth and Plymouth. The breakwater at the latter place sustained no injury; but three stones, one of nine tons, and two of five tons each, which had been laid loose on the finished part of the work, were washed off.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED AXMINSTER, MARCH 5.—"Last night this part of the country was visited with one of the most tremendous hurricanes ever remembered. It proceeded from the South West quarter, and carried with it destruction, more or less, to all parts of the country exposed to its effects. Houses unroofed, and in some instances levelled; trees of large magnitude torn up by the roots or snapt in two by the furious element, serve to demonstrate its violence. In fact the entire face of the country denotes ruin and devastation."

[*Exeter Paper.*

The Hereditary Prince of HESSE-HOMBOURG whose union with the Princess ELIZABETH of England seems to be certain, is General of Cavalry in the Austrian service, and Proprietor of a regiment of Hussars. At Leipsic he commanded the reserve army, and in France led the Allied Southern Army, and which took Lyons. The pupil of LAUDOHN, while still very young, distinguished himself in the siege and storming of Belgrade; and was remarked in the succeeding war equally for humanity and bravery."

# Selection.

## EMBASSY TO CHINA.
### No. 4.

*Whilst Mr. Barrow says there are no middle men in China, Mr. Ellis says I have been much struck in all Chinese towns and Villages with the number of persons apparently of the middle classes.*

We do not know if Mr. Barrow means exactly by his middle men, what Mr. Ellis calls the middle classes, n, import we think Mr. Ellis, quite right, in the inference he has drawn, that the substantial comforts of life are widely diffused, "Mr. Barrow says, there "are no middle classes in China, for if a "man by trade or industry in his profession has accumulated riches, he "can only enjoy them in private he "dares not by having a grander house "or finer cloaths to let his neighbour "perceive that he is richer than himself, "lest he should betray him to the commanding officer of the district, who "would find no difficulty in bringing "him within the pale of the sumptuary "laws and in laying his property under "confiscation."

Yet in the neighbourhood of Canton are many residing in the most sumptuous houses & gardens with every luxury about them, without the least fear of molestation, property is as sacred in China as in England, and many of them make fortunes and retire to their country estates, those who are concerned clandestinely with foreign trade, we hear are sometimes mulcted, but the bulk of the people seem to enjoy themselves in any manner they like, religious opinions are never made a subject for persecution & justice is administered, quickly and impartially, notwithstanding that Viceroys and Hoppos are sometimes corrupt.

We are acquainted personally with three Chinese, who have acquired large fortunes and have retired to enjoy it in the bosom of their family, & do so without, let or molestation. Mr. Barrow in the paragraph above has drawn a picture of a Mahratta or Mahomedan Government rather that that of China. But to return to the review of De Guignes wherein the Edinburgh reviewers, say "that a cri- "tical examination of the state of these "people demonstrates that in every par- "ticular, that can be regarded, as a "mark, or as a result of civilization, the "Turks are their superiors.

This is easy enough said, but we deny it in toto, nothing can be farther from the real fact, the better sort of Turks are decorous enough we are willing to allow, but the meanest Chinese, unites politeness with decorum, the reviewers, we had forgot, cannot bear comparison, or admit it at all as a criterion, to form a judgement of any thing, and lament that Philosophers have not laid down any very distinct canons, for ascertaining the principal stages of civilization, thus they say,

"The ideas of the greatest part of "mankind on this subject are therefore "vague in the extreme, all they do is "to fix on one or two of the nations of "Europe, as at the highest point of civi- "lization, and wherever in any country, "a few of the first appearances strike "them as bearing a resemblance to some "of the most obvious appearances in "these standards of comparison, such "countries are at once held to be civiliz- "ed."

This mode appears to us to be a very good criterion to go by, and surely it is only by comparison that judgement can be formed of any thing, Gold can only be tried by a test, and I believe every body thinks the Beef of Canton to be as good as English, whence the inference, if not by comparison. In Canton that is in the suburbs you certainly see no stately Edifices, neither do you in Wapping or in Blackwall or Deptford. Nor are the people who inhabit those latter places one jot more civilized than are the inhabitants of the suburbs of Canton, and it is such only with whom the Europeans have any kind of intercourse, even here the comparison is in favor of the Chinese, & the shop-keepers, are as well informed as people of the same class in England.

The Chinese are we know, not such good Astronomers, Geographers, & Mathematicians as Europeans, but let the reviewers, Sir George, Mr. B. or Mr. de Guignes, point out, in what useful art, we are superior to the Chinese, perhaps we understand the theory of Chemistry better, but I doubt if we are better practical Chemists.

The Chinese houses, Pagodas, & Bridges their Luxury, is even proverbial, their manufactures are eagerly sought for in England. They are polite even to folly, ceremonious to a most minute degree, if these are not proofs of civilization, attend here are more, the lowest of them, send out their cards of invitation and have their parties, a seller of wood will send his ornamented card of compliment, or condolance, to his neighbour or relative the vender of brooms, and yet these gentleman will not admit, that they are at all removed or very little advanced beyond the infancy of fixed or agricultural society, look at their houses their gardens, their boats, the regularity that business of all kinds is conducted with, and then let us enquire by whom they are surpassed in civilization. There is nothing per-

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Inns in the Empire that comes up to Whitbreds Brewery or the Carron foundery, yet there are many merchants in Canton that are quite as rich, a manufacturer of Vermillion in the Suburbs purchases annually 100,000£ worth of quicksilver, and at a cast Iron manufactory 500 hands are employed all the year round, & eight or ten Merchants, purchase annually foreign goods to the amount of as many millions sterling. People but a little advanced beyond agricultural society, do not clothe themselves, in Silk and Satins, or trouble themselve much about the delicacys or the decencys of life, but where are these things better understood than in China, most certainly no where.

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It is reported that the Emperor of Russia is so fond of English customs and manners, that he intends to introduce the English mode of travelling and driving into his dominions. For this purpose several Russian lads are now learning to ride and drive under the direction of the Prince Regent's coachmen and postillions. The Emperor's domestics also wear English liveries. Besides this adoption of costume and habits, the Emperor, it is said, proposes a more important imitation of English comforts, by having St. Petersburg paved in the same way as the streets of London.

M Leopold, an old advocate at Paris has just published a litle volume, the title of which will sufficiently prove its importance and utility. This precious work is called "*Le Livre des Epoux*, or the means by which every class of society may become happy in marriage; in which are shewn all the causes that produce mi-erable unions, and lead to or maintain disorder and dissension in familie-; and in which is at the same time disclosed the method of properly assorting husbands and wives, of making them faithful to each other, of averting or curing jealousy, of expelling captiousness, quarrels, divisions and hatreds, and of securing the enjoyment in wedlock of concord and felicity." Such a title is more than a sufficient recommendation, the more especially when it is known that *Le Livre des Epoux* contains more than that title promises. It unfolds at one and the same time the inconveniences which result from marrying a handsome wife, the advantages that accompany an ugly wife, the comforts that are to be found in a rich wife, the risks that are run with a young wife, the tranquillity that may be enjoyed with an old wife, the contradiction to which a man subjects himself who chuses a we finally, the annoyances for which he must be prepared, should he select a fool, a coquette, or a woman of gallantry. By following M. Leopold's counsels, one may be quite sure of escaping any unfortunate family connexion or accident!

There is more liberality in the following whimsical notice, which is posted up in a turnip field, near Stafford, than is usually to be found in such caution:—"Take one, take two—take three, and I'll take thee."

*Extraordinary Fact.*—There is now living at Boughton Aloph, in Kent, in one family, the offspring of five generations, all females, of whom the eldest (Mrs. Bartlett) can truly say, "Arise daughter, and go to thy daughter, and tell her to go to her daughter's daughter.

[*The Times*,

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FENELON, ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY.

D' Alembert in his *Eloge* on Fenelon, the illustrious archbishop of Cambray, tells us that he presented his cathedral with a golden sun borne by two angels, who were represented as treading on several books, upon one of which was the title of his own work, *Maximes des saints*. According to his panegyrist, this Sun was a monument of the archbishop's repentance, after the condemnation of that performance by the Pope. D' Alembert extols this act of humility, and adduces it as a proof of Fenelon's complete submission to the decision of the Holy See. M. Servais, vicar-general of Cambray, has lately investigated this subject, and the result of his inquiries, founded on the most satisfactory evidence, is as follows:—The Sun, given by Fenelon to his cathedral, was not designed to commemorate his repentance; it exhibited no books trampled upon by angels; those by which the figure bearing the host was supported were not condemned books, since one of them was indisputably the New Testament. The inscription below this Sun had no relation to the *Maximes des Saints*, but to the mystery of the real presence, as is indicated by these words:—*Tu es vere Deus absconditus*. Thus there is every reason to believe, that the anecdote related by D' Alembert is unfounded, and that it must be considered as the fruit of the author's imagination, and of his love of the marvellous.

NEW METHOD OF DETERMINING THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

A French traveller, who as just published his observations made on a journey through Asia Minor. (*Itineraire d'une Partie peu connue de l'Asie Mineure,*) deduced, from general considerations which determine the return of the periodical winds in Egypt and Syria, a method of ascertaining their direction. It consists in taking, upon a map, the figure and extent of the basin of the sea and of the region opposite to it, and in calculating, by the usual method, the centres of gravity of these two surfaces. A line drawn trough these two points will shew the direction of the prevailing wind during the hot season.

INEQUALITY OF LEVEL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

The same traveller to whom the preceding paragraph relates, takes occasion, in his visit to the shores of the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, to enquire into the causes of the inferior elevation of its level: a phænomenon known to the ancients, and verified by the moderns, at least with relation to the level of the Red Sea at Suez; and from which also results its lowness in comparison with the level of the Ocean at Gibraltar. From the mere inspection of a chart of the Mediterranean, it is evident that a smaller quantity of water furnished by the rivers, and a greater consumption of it by a more considerable evaporation, must cause this inferior elevation, since contrary or less powerful causes produce the converse effect in the western basin. But what is the law of this declination? Taking, for the sake of simplicity, two dimensions only in the fluid mass, the traveller seeks the law of the oscillations by which its surface returns to a level plane if it is for a moment displaced. The time of these oscillations is too short for the preceding causes to be capable of accounting for a continual declination: but in the theory of fluids water is supposed to be perfectly fluid. A thousand phænomenas indicate an adhesion between its molecules: this adhesion introduces a new term into the equations of the movement, and by its introduction we find that the surface of equilibrium is not only in the horizontal plane, but also in all those planes which form with the latter an equal or smaller angle than that which has for its tangent the ratio of the force of the adhesion of water to that of gravity. Hence we have a method of explaining and measuring the declination of levels, if the adhesion of water is known; and reciprocally a medium of measuring the latter by a given declination. Though the adhesion between the molecules of water is indisputable, we are ignorant of its measure. Newton estimates that of air at one four hundred thousandth of the gravity. This measure, which seems rather too high, has been charged by some philosophers with absurdity, if any exist, it belongs entirely to that great man. Be this as it may, we are disposed to admit that the adhesion is stronger in water than in air. If we measure that of water by the fraction above-mentioned, we shall find that an angle of six seconds is the limit at which the surface of water can remain in equilibrium above or below the horizontal plane. Hence results in the present question a declination of 33 feet and one quarter in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, which differs but little from the observations previously made. This result is hypothetical, so long as the adhesion of water is not known *a priori*. But the idea of introducing into the consideration of the equilibrium and motion of fluids the measure of their adhesion, is worthy of attention, both on account of its interest in theory, and the sensible effects of this adhesion in very slight motions.

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A countryman having been sent some distance by his master to receive money at a bank, was, on his arrival, addressed by one of the clerks, in a wellbred soothing accent, to the following effect:—"I know your business, Sir, and I am extremely sorry to inform you that we have this morning *stopped payment*." "No matter," cries the countryman, "if you please to let I have a chair, I'll zet here and cool myself, for am come a main way, and by that time mayhap you'll *begin again*."


# Advertisement.

THE SHIP

ANN,

For London,

TO TOUCH AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

*WILLIAM REYNOLDS,*

COMMANDER,

Will sail the first week in August,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS,

*At his House in*

Forbes Street.

Bombay, 22d July, 1818.



*First Madras Government Lot tery.*

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

*WEDNESDAY, the 24th June*, 1818.

Nos. 783 4192 Prizes of 500 Star Pags. each

Nos. 4270 5567 6517 6880 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

*Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 67 | 638 | 120 | 190 | 695 | 496 | 375 |
| 905 | 767 | 677 | 655 | 293 | 1590 | 1857 | 1053 |
| 1760 | 1650 | 1821 | 1285 | 1770 | 1878 | 1910 | 1407 |
| 1173 | 2973 | 2192 | 2391 | 2595 | 2025 | 2673 | 2830 |
| 2470 | 2722 | 2568 | 2012 | 3375 | 3395 | 3534 | 3952 |
| 3628 | 3942 | 3585 | 3308 | 3901 | 3938 | 3310 | 3376 |
| 3312 | 3562 | 3897 | 3978 | 4612 | 4628 | 4744 | 4971 |
| 4136 | 4809 | 4973 | 4478 | 4582 | 5461 | 5173 | 5951 |
| 5796 | 5587 | 5810 | 5487 | 5129 | 5778 | 6277 | 5612 |
| 5555 | 5296 | 5106 | 5182 | 5329 | 5275 | 5228 | 5202 |
| 5064 | 5172 | 5003 | 5598 | 6926 | 6668 | 6110 | 6791 |
| 6345 | 6554 | 6135 | 6511 | 6423 | 6764 | 6476 | 6872 |
| 6631 | 6964 | 6142. | | | | | |

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

*FRIDAY, the 26th June*, 1818.

No. 2034 a Prize of 20,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 835 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 705 1585 Prizes of 100 Star Pags. each.

*Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each,*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 808 | 821 | 881 | 569 | 687 | 862 | 635 |
| 388 | 583 | 136 | 464 | 589 | 604 | 1959 | 1069 |
| 1321 | 1846 | 1786 | 1354 | 1161 | 1627 | 1823 | 1940 |
| 1611 | 1608 | 1879 | 1699 | 1605 | 1064 | 1036 | 1351 |
| 1200 | 2814 | 2937 | 2994 | 2401 | 2016 | 2688 | 2691 |
| 2927 | 2736 | 2978 | 2024 | 2108 | 2824 | 2406 | 2372 |
| 2631 | 2176 | 3167 | 3116 | 3764 | 3515 | 3034 | 3390 |
| 3619 | 3512 | 3643 | 3417 | 3295 | 3936 | 3330 | 3873 |
| 3770 | 4034 | 4112 | 4305 | 4713 | 4940 | 4302 | 4204 |
| 4379 | 4558 | 4340 | 4327 | 5760 | 5430 | 5299 | 5528 |
| 5691 | 5703 | 5166 | 5471 | 5895 | 5105 | 5014 | 5571 |
| 5165 | 5608 | 5006 | 5427 | 6799 | 6054 | 6897 | 6656 |
| 6571 | 6414 | 6281 | 6856 | 6260 | 6981 | 6201 | 6094 |
| 6871 | 6308 | 6849 | 6575 | 6288. | | | |

TWELFTH OR LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

*MONDAY, the 29th June* 1818.

Nos. 1121 2881 3268 4916 5879 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

*Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 40 | 96 | 264 | 463 | 955 | 977 | 694 |
| 623 | 146 | 141 | 396 | 484 | 882 | 537 | 479 |
| 119 | 639 | 758 | 812 | 358 | 864 | 1720 | 1754 |
| 1257 | 1119 | 1433 | 1430 | 1529 | 1519 | 1761 | 1767 |
| 1982 | 1224 | 1401 | 1771 | 1891 | 1960 | 1359 | 1518 |
| 2817 | 2879 | 2632 | 2689 | 2316 | 2802 | 2475 | 2474 |
| 2394 | 2930 | 2222 | 2602 | 2748 | 2877 | 3825 | 3199 |
| 3689 | 3455 | 3967 | 3988 | 3806 | 3214 | 3024 | 3052 |
| 3449 | 3188 | 3099 | 3480 | 4363 | 4273 | 4355 | 4569 |
| 4428 | 4198 | 4341 | 4810 | 4891 | 4319 | 5758 | 5658 |
| 5630 | 5474 | 5494 | 5305 | 5107 | 5089 | 5823 | 5483 |
| 5184 | 5657 | 5764 | 5095 | 5257 | 5047 | 6867 | 6311 |
| 6201 | 6395 | 6302 | 6359 | 6542 | 6076 | 6193 | 6895 |
| 6088 | 6123 | 6935 | 6612. | | | | |